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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
Cloudy, rain. Temp. 15-18 (63-64). Tomorrow:
Partly cloudy, rain. Temp. 17-19 (63-64).
DON: Cloudy, rain. Temp. 15-18 (63-64).
CHANNEL: Slight. Breeze: Cloudy. Temp. 17-19
(63-64).
NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 21-26 (70-79).
Yesterday's temp. 27-34 (80-93).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER PAGE 2



WITNESS—E. Howard Hunt ready to testify at opening of new round of hearings of Senate Watergate committee.

As Senate Hearings Resume

Hunt Testifies on Break-Ins, Denies Asking for Clemency

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP).—E. Howard Hunt Jr., the former master spy, recounted today his role in the Watergate and Ellsberg-psychiatrist office burglaries and told the Senate Watergate committee that he neither demanded clemency from President Nixon nor made threats to get it.

Testifying in a subdued voice, frequently pausing to wipe his face, Hunt added a new element: he said that former White House aide Charles W. Colson had asked him to help in the intelligence-gathering plan that led to the break-in at Democratic party headquarters.

But Hunt stopped short of saying that Mr. Colson knew specifically about the Watergate burglary plan. Hunt stood by a previous sworn affidavit that Mr. Colson had information "only to the overall intelligence program."

Mr. Colson has denied pre-knowledge of Watergate but asked to be excused from Senate testimony.

Hunt, who went to work for the White House in the summer of 1971 after 21 years with the Central Intelligence Agency, appeared thinner and more gaunt than in January when he pleaded guilty to conspiracy, burglary and kidnapping at the Watergate trial.

He was the lead-off witness as the Senate committee resumed its hearings after a seven-week recess.

Expected Help

His job at the White House, he said, was "essentially the same as I had performed for the CIA," and he had expected to be treated as a "normal person" after his arrest, the sort of "normal" that CIA agents receive when they are caught.

Now I find myself confined in a sentence which may keep me in prison for the rest of my life, he said. "I have been incarcerated for six months. For time, I was in solitary confinement. I have been physically attacked and robbed in jail. I have suffered a stroke. I have been transferred from place to place, manacled and chained, and I am isolated from my motherless children."

Hunt said that the funds provided for him have long been "haunted and, beyond all this, I am crushed by the failure of my government to protect me as always done for its clandestine agents."

Yet, he said, he did not ask for clemency as has been alleged by other witnesses. He said that he was assured by G. Gordon Liddy, the former pre-election committee lawyer who planned the Watergate break-in, that funds would be made available and that he sought such funds, Hunt said, as he has before.

Hunt said that Mr. Colson directed him in efforts to find or take information from the Kennedy family and to Daniel Ellsberg, who released the Pentagon papers.

He said that he forged cables purporting to link President John F. Kennedy to the 1963 assassination of South Vietnam's Premier Dinh Diem and that Mr. Colson indicated that he would show them to newsmen.

"I believe it was desired by Mr. Colson, or at least some of his colleagues, to demonstrate that a Catholic U.S. administration had,

Chile Says U.S. Ties Restored

Soldiers Search Central Santiago

From Wire Dispatches
SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 24.—The United States officially recognized Chile's new military junta today, the Chilean Foreign Ministry said.

Panama, Haiti and Venezuela also sent separate notes to Navy Adm. Ismael Huerta Diaz, announcing their recognition of the military government which toppled Marxist President Salvador Allende in a coup on Sept. 11. Twenty nations have recognized the junta.

U.S. relations with Chile are expected to warm considerably under the junta.

Food Shortages

Within days after the coup, it was unofficially reported here that the junta had sent a delegation to the United States to explore the possibility of obtaining wheat to help ease Chile's food shortages.

Washington has denied any dealings with the military officers who led the coup.

Earlier today troops arrested 50 persons, burned hundreds of books and silenced a rebel radio station in an apartment-by-apartment hunt for opponents of the new military junta.

The army said the 3,000-man sweep was spurred by guerrilla attacks against military targets. Most of those arrested, the army said, were foreigners, mainly Dominicans and Bolivians.

Guerrillas in Black

Another guerrilla group, dressed in black, fired on the homes of army officers, military spokesmen said. There were no reports of injuries in either incident.

The search began shortly after an explosion was heard yesterday near the U.S. Consulate in the downtown area. A U.S. Embassy spokesman said there was no damage or injuries.

Soldiers smashed down apartment doors in their sweep to wipe out resistance to the junta that wrested power from President Salvador Allende, who died in the coup.

Military spokesmen said the troops also silenced a radio station that was broadcasting appeals to resist the junta. They said troops had confiscated every leftist book they found in the apartments and burned them in front of the buildings.

The works included titles by Mao Tse-tung, Cuban Premier Fidel Castro and Lenin.

(Meanwhile The New York Times reported that the military junta here has notified foreign embassies that Chilean citizens will no longer be given safe-conduct passes for political asylum abroad.)

(Foreign diplomatic sources disclosed that the Mexican government, which was to send a plane here today for Chilean and foreign political refugees now in its embassy, has been informed that the Chileans will not be authorized to leave.)

Supported Leftist Causes

Chilean Poet Pablo Neruda Dies, Won Nobel Prize in '71

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 24 (NYT).—Pablo Neruda, 69, the Nobel Prize-winning poet, died here yesterday. He had undergone surgery for cancer two months ago. To the end of his life, Mr. Neruda was engaged in political activism as in his poetry. His verse encompassed a huge variety of styles: symbolic and straightforward, lyrical and polemical, gracefully detached and bitterly sarcastic, filled with fantasy and rooted in harsh reality, surreal and real.

The last poem he was reported to have written was harsh and blunt. Published in Argentina, it denounced the violent coup against the Socialist regime of the late President Salvador Allende. It was said to have been written four days after the coup.

Last February Mr. Allende accepted Mr. Neruda's resignation as ambassador to France, prompted because of the poet's health. At the time of the coup, there had been conflicting reports on Mr. Neruda's fate. Some Chilean newspapers reported that he had died during the fighting and other reports said that he was being held prisoner by the ruling junta.

An enormously prolific man, Mr. Neruda produced more than 2,000 pages of poetry, only a small portion of which has become available outside of Chile, even after he won the Nobel Prize for literature in 1971.

He never saw any conflict between his political activism, which began in the flames of the Spanish Civil War in the 1930s, and the frequently apolitical scope of his verse.



Pablo Neruda

He became the leading spokesman for Chile's left until the ascendancy of President Allende. But more than that, he was considered the leading voice of the frequently apolitical scope of his verse.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



THE SMILING WINNER—President-elect Juan Peron and his wife, Isabel, the vice-president-elect, after their victory in the Argentine presidential elections Sunday.

Supporters Crowd Buenos Aires Peron Elected With 61.8% of Vote

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 24 (UPI).—Juan D. Peron won a landslide election victory yesterday, accumulating more than 61 percent of the vote in a four-man race to regain the Argentine presidency from which he was ousted by a military coup in 1955.

Jubilant supporters crowded the streets of the capital to celebrate the triumph of the 77-year-old leader and his 40-year-old third wife, Isabel, who was elected vice-president.

The Plaza de Mayo in front of the Casa Rosada Government House in the heart of Buenos Aires was filled with predominantly young Peronists dancing and chanting: "Peron, Peron, Peron."

Official returns from more than 90 percent of the polling places gave Mr. Peron, and his Justicialist Liberation Front 7.36 million votes, or 61.8 percent, more than double the total of runner-up Ricardo Balbin of the Radical Civic Union, who had 2.8 million votes. Francisco Manrique, leading a center-right coalition, had 1.45 million and Juan

Carlos Coral of the Socialist Workers party had 188,000.

A crowd gathered outside the official presidential residence in the Buenos Aires suburb of Olivos, where Mr. Peron awaited the results.

"Hello boys," a smiling Mr. Peron called to newsmen waiting outside his home for a major victory statement. "I just came out to take a look at the garden."

While the voting was under way, Mr. Peron said: "I'm so used to these things that I don't feel anything. There's no emotion in it for me—I don't get sad or happy."

Voting was orderly but the turnout appeared somewhat lighter than the 85.2 percent in the last election on March 11.

That election brought Peronist Hector J. Campora to power while Mr. Peron was barred from running.

Mr. Peron returned to Argentina from Spanish exile on June 20. On July 12, Mr. Campora resigned the presidency to make way for yesterday's elections, with Mr. Peron as a candidate.

The Perons will be sworn in Oct. 12 for the remainder of the four-year term begun by Mr. Campora, and Vicente Solana Lima, who was vice-president.

Attacks on Police

The balloting and victory celebrations were without violence, but attacks on police officers early today showed that law and order may be a major problem for Mr. Peron. Unidentified groups swept down on five policemen in different areas near the capital, stealing their weapons. One officer was wounded as he tried to fight back.

Mr. Peron met with key members of interim President Raul Lastiri's Peronist government, apparently to discuss the future.

Last night, he said that he first would concentrate on stabilizing and straightening out Argentina's chaotic political situation, adding that the economic situation then would automatically improve.

Today, Mr. Lastiri, outlawed Argentina's most active guerrilla organization, the People's Revolutionary Army. He signed a decree ordering police to halt all activities of the Marxist organization.

Although the election result was a foregone conclusion after Mr. Campora's earlier victory, the magnitude of Mr. Peron's triumph showed that he still controls the masses.

During his four-week visit here last November, he closed the ranks of his supporters and brought minority party leaders, once bitter enemies, into his broadly based Justicialist Liberation Front.

One of Mr. Peron's main problems will be to maintain national unity within the party, whose politics range from the far left to the far right.

In a broad sweep, the Committee (Continued on Page 7, Col. 1)



MONETARY MEETING—Kenyan President Jomo Kenyatta being greeted in Nairobi by the managing director of the IMF, Hendrik J. Witteveen, at the opening of the IMF conference, as a smiling Robert S. McNamara, World Bank president, waits his turn.

Kissinger at UN Says U.S. Seeks 'A True Peace'

By Marilyn Berger

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 24 (WP).—Henry A. Kissinger today recommitted the United States to the original goals of the UN, saying "my country seeks a true peace, not simply an armistice."

In his first formal speech as secretary of state, Mr. Kissinger sought to internationalize the détente he has been so instrumental in trying to establish among the superpowers. It was a statement full of the rhetoric of peace that so often resounds through the cavernous halls of the General Assembly. But it was one that faced squarely the disappointments with past performance and sought new methods of future effectiveness. Yet it brought no new initiatives for solving the continuing crisis in the Middle East, perhaps the most burning issue before the UN.

The new secretary of state—who called himself "probably the world's most junior foreign minister"—called for new guidelines for peacekeeping, "so that this organization can act swiftly, confidently and effectively in future crises." He also put U.S. support behind a world food conference in 1974 under UN auspices, "to discuss ways to maintain adequate food supplies and to harness the efforts of all nations to meet the hunger and malnutrition resulting from natural disasters."

Japan Seat Proposed

Mr. Kissinger called for a permanent seat for Japan on the Security Council and he later met with Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira. He seemed anxious to repair the damage done to relations with Tokyo by the secretive opening of relations with China, followed by the controls on soybean exports that hit most directly at Japan.

Aside from these proposals, the Kissinger speech provided much that deplores of the UN would like to hear. "That President Nixon should ask me as my first official act to speak here for the United States," said Mr. Kissinger, "reaffirms the importance that my country attaches to the values and ideals of the United Nations."

Thus began Mr. Kissinger's first

Attacks Frenzied Anti-Sovietism Brezhnev Says China Ignored Offer of Nonaggression Pact

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, Sept. 24 (WP).—On the eve of Leonid I. Brezhnev's visit to the United States last June, the Soviet Union again offered to sign a nonaggression treaty with China, Mr. Brezhnev revealed today.

The Soviet Communist party chief said the Soviet Union proposed a pact in which each country would promise not to attack the other by land, sea or air "with any types of weapons," and also not to threaten to attack.

"But the Chinese leadership did not even take the trouble to answer this absolutely concrete proposal," Mr. Brezhnev said. The Soviet Union previously had suggested a nonaggression pact with China in 1971.

Mr. Brezhnev's remarks, made during a speech in Tashkent, were part of a stern but measured reply to the 10th congress of the Chinese Communist party, held earlier this month in Peking. More in sadness than in anger, Mr. Brezhnev said the Congress demonstrated that the Chinese leadership, contrary to what he had said before, was continuing its line of frenzied anti-Sovietism and opposition to the easing of international tensions.

"The Chinese," he added, continued to make "absurd, fantastic charges that the Soviet Union has some sort of aggressive intentions toward China."

In an ambiguous aside, Mr. Brezhnev said it was "an open secret" that "in some places, especially now, some politicians are displaying a desire to extract some profit from the present abnormal state of relations between the U.S.S.R. and China."

"Some of them," he continued, "openly encourage the Chinese leaders to further intensify their anti-Sovietism. Others say that they are interested in an improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations, but in reality strive to whip up passions and aggravate differences."

Mr. Brezhnev called this a shortsighted attitude which could do no good for those who share it because any "conflict situation" between China and the Soviet Union "would damage not only the interests of these two powers, but also of other states."

It was not clear whom Mr. Brezhnev had in mind in this passage. U.S. diplomats said they doubted it was a reference to the American policy of balancing the two Communist powers, but didn't rule out this possibility.

The Soviet leader repeated that the Soviet Union was ready to reach concrete agreements with the Chinese and challenged Peking to stop talking about "the alleged Soviet threat hanging over China" and begin negotiating. He again offered to conduct relations with China on the basis of "peaceful coexistence," a formula traditionally reserved for the Soviet Union's ideological enemies, the capitalists.

Optimistic View

Mr. Brezhnev also referred to Europe and the United States, reiterating the generally optimistic view of détente, which has typified most of his recent public statements but which was missing from a speech he made in Sofia last week.

In Sofia, Mr. Brezhnev appeared (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Impeachment as Only Recourse

Nixon Petitions Court to Deny Senate's Request for Tapes

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP).—President Nixon's lawyers urged a federal court today to reject the Senate Watergate committee's effort to obtain White House tape recordings, contending the President is answerable in only one constitutional proceeding—an impeachment action.

In a 71-page brief filed with U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica, White House attorneys again stated their argument that the court lacks jurisdiction to force Mr. Nixon to release tape recordings of meetings and telephone conversations related to the Watergate scandal.

The Senate committee's suit is separate from one brought by the special Watergate prosecutor,

Archibald Cox, Judge Sirica ruled in that case that Mr. Nixon must turn the tapes over to the judge for private inspection—a decision the White House has carried to the U.S. Court of Appeals.

Compromise Failed
A compromise suggested by the Appeals Court that was designed to keep the White House-Cox dispute out of court failed last week and the court now is in the process of deciding the question.

In bringing their suit, Senate committee lawyers said the purpose was, as the White House brief noted, "to discover evidence from the President's records, in order to determine whether or not the President has committed a crime."

The White House lawyers argued that there is "a categorical bar to compulsory process designed to elicit evidence of criminal conduct on the part of the President of the United States, for he is answerable in only one constitutional proceeding."

"That proceeding requires the deliberate action of the whole Congress under the impeachment clause, not the filing of a discretionary suit by a select committee of the Senate under a general enabling resolution," the lawyers added.

Mr. Nixon's lawyers contended also that the Senate suit poses a greater threat than Mr. Cox's action to the doctrine of separation of powers.

"It is a commentary on the infectious spirit of Watergate that the impending action... threatens such a rapid reduction in an historically protected area of presidential power," the brief said.

Congress Challenged
The White House said Mr. Nixon did not question the right of Congress to conduct investigations and did not seek to thwart "the legitimate aspect of this particular investigation."

But it contended that Congress was "not a law enforcement or trial agency," adding: "The investigation conducted by the committee is in excess of the power conferred on the Congress by the Constitution and [the committee has] no lawful authority to subpoena the tapes."

The brief contended that only Mr. Nixon, under the concept of executive privilege, has the power to decide which of his confidential documents and conversations should be made public.

Elaborating on this argument, the brief said the court should recognize that if it grants the committee's request, it would establish a trend allowing all 400 district court judges across the country to decide on questions of executive privilege.

The brief said that presidential claims to secrecy should not be limited to issues of international relations or national defense.

"It is just as essential that the President be able to talk openly with his advisers about domestic issues as about military or foreign affairs," the brief said.

Nixon Picks Professor As Economic Adviser

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP).—President Nixon intends to name William J. Fellner, 68, a Yale University economics professor, to his Council of Economic Advisers, the White House announced today.

If confirmed by the Senate, Prof. Fellner would succeed Martin Whitman, who resigned from the three-member council last month.

Agnew Continues Routine Duties as Lawyers Prepare

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP).—While his attorneys prepared to go to court to try to stop a federal investigation of him, Vice-President Agnew was proceeding today with his official routine.

In the coming week, Mr. Agnew is scheduled to go to California where he will give a private talk to an insurance executives' convention and address a Republican women's group.

During the few days between these events, the Vice-President may go to Palm Springs to play golf and relax at the resort home of his friend, singer Frank Sinatra.

This will be Mr. Agnew's third major trip since it became public knowledge that he is under investigation in a federal probe of alleged kickbacks to politicians by state contractors in Maryland.

Mr. Agnew's lawyers have said they will go to court, probably by Wednesday, to try to stop the probe.

Australia Chief Urges Unions to End French Ban

CANBERRA, Australia, Sept. 24 (Reuters).—Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam today called for an end to the trade union boycott of relations with France imposed as a protest against French nuclear testing.

Although the French government has not announced that the 1973 test series had ended, Mr. Whitlam said that he was prepared to assume that a recent French decision to lift restrictions on sea and air traffic around Mururoa Atoll marked the end of France's South Pacific nuclear test series.

The Amalgamated Postal Workers Union is the only trade union to have officially announced that it had lifted its ban. On Sept. 11, it resumed postal services to and from France on the grounds that the ban was causing great hardship and distress among Australian families.

Mr. Whitlam also said that he would like to see normal economic and commercial relations between Australia and France. The Australian government remains firmly opposed to nuclear testing and will continue to make this plain to France, he said.

Cairo Aide Leaves China

PEKING, Sept. 24 (Reuters).—Egyptian Vice-President Hussein Shafiq left Peking today after a four-day visit during which he held talks with Chinese leaders, including a two-hour meeting with Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

Laboratory Set for Next Mission

Skylab Astronauts Prepare For Landing in Pacific Today

HOUSTON, Sept. 24 (AP).—The Skylab-2 astronauts today conducted a clean-up of their spacecraft in preparation for their splashdown tomorrow to end their 59 1/2-day voyage.

"Watch us today—we'll get this thing all put to bed," said Skylab-2's commander, Capt. Alan L. Bean. Capt. Bean and his crewmates, Maj. Jack R. Lousma and Dr. Owen K. Garriott, spent the day tidying up the orbiting laboratory and preparing it for the Skylab-3 crew, which is scheduled to spend 56 days aboard the space station starting Nov. 11.

Hurricane Irah
The Skylab-3 splashdown target is 230 miles southwest of San Diego, Calif., in the Pacific Ocean. Officials said the target may be moved to the northwest a number of miles if the hurricane designated as Irah, which is 500-600 miles south of the splashdown point, becomes a hazard.

Capt. Bean spotted the storm off the coast of western Mexico today and told mission control it was "a beautiful hurricane." The astronauts will board their Apollo command ship tomorrow morning. They will conduct a "hot fire" test of some steering rockets and undock the command module from Skylab at 3:30 p.m. EDT (1950 GMT).

After moving away from the orbiting laboratory, the astronauts will fire the powerful service propulsion rocket on the Apollo craft. This will slow their

speed, cause them to fall from orbit and streak into the atmosphere toward the ocean.

Splashdown is expected at 6:30 p.m. EDT (2000 GMT). Re-entry will be tricky and complex for the astronauts. Two of four steering rockets on the Apollo spacecraft are disabled. The astronauts must fly the craft with only half its steering power.

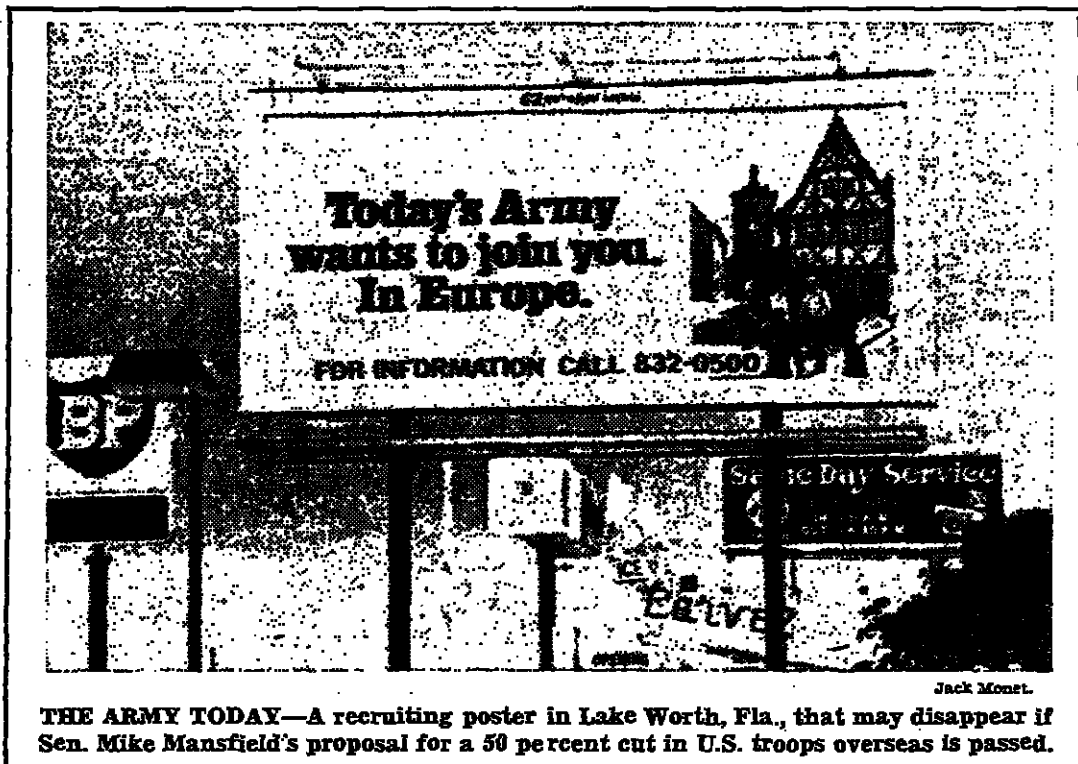
Rocket Ready
Officials are confident that the spacecraft can fly the crippled craft to earth safely, but a rocket is poised at Cape Kennedy for a possible rescue mission and officials said it could be ready for launch within a week.

The prime recovery ship, the USS New Orleans, is already in the recovery area, awaiting the astronauts.

Shortly after splashdown, the New Orleans will maneuver along with the bobbing spacecraft and lift it on board with a crane. The astronauts will remain inside the Apollo craft until it is on the deck of the carrier.

Dr. Royce Hawkins, chief of the astronaut doctors, said he expects that the three men "will be very unsteady" as the result of their long stay in the weightlessness of space.

"They're going to have to take it slow," Dr. Hawkins said. He said the three have lost some muscle mass and are experiencing a slight degree of cardiovascular deconditioning as the result of weightlessness.



THE ARMY TODAY—A recruiting poster in Lake Worth, Fla., that may disappear if Sen. Mike Mansfield's proposal for a 50 percent cut in U.S. troops overseas is passed.

Air Official Says U.S. Will Certify SST

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (Reuters).—Alexander Butterfield, Federal Aviation Administration chief said today that the Anglo-French supersonic airliner Concorde was well on the way toward winning air certification in the United States.

"Concorde will be certified in the United States about the same time that it wins certification in Britain and France," he said. Certification is needed before an aircraft enters regular airline service.

Mr. Butterfield made his remark to newsmen as the airliner prepared to receive a stream of visitors at Washington's Dulles International Airport during the next two days.

Certification is expected in June, 1975, when the airliner will have completed 4,000 flying hours. It already has logged 3,100 flying hours, including more than one-third at twice the speed of sound.

The Concorde will go into commercial service in the late summer of 1975 with services from London to New York by British Airways and from Paris to New York by Air France, the only two airlines which, so far, have bought the supersonic plane.

The Concorde flew here from Dallas, Texas, yesterday, at subsonic speed. Present U.S. regulations forbid commercial supersonic flights.

Record Broken
But the airliner, which has a cruising speed of 1,350 miles an hour, managed to break the subsonic record, covering the 1,026 miles between Dallas and Washington in 2 hours and 8 minutes, cutting 31 minutes from the flight time by conventional jets.

Robert Tamm, chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board, who flew aboard the Concorde from Dallas to Washington, said he was sure the supersonic airliner would go into commercial service in the United States in due course.

"It's like a natural step into the future," he said.

The Concorde will return to Paris Wednesday.

Leasing Possibilities
DALLAS, Sept. 24 (Reuters).—Talks are under way on leasing two and possibly four Concorde to an American and a Venezuelan airline, spokesmen for British Aircraft Corp. and Aerospaciale of France have reported.

The negotiations involve Braniff International of Dallas, the only U.S. airline retaining an option to buy the Concorde, and Viasa, Venezuela's national airline.

Braniff president Harding Lawrence says Concorde would be suitable for his company's flights from Los Angeles to Lima, Peru, and other South American capitals, but he refuses to commit himself "to buy or not to buy Concorde, to operate [lease] or not to operate it."

However, one French Concorde official says, "After operating Concorde on a lease basis, we are sure that the airlines involved would want to buy the plane."

Hearing Set in Sudan In Slaying of Envoys

KHARTOUM, the Sudan, Sept. 24 (AP).—The pretrial hearing for 10 Palestinians accused of slaying the U.S. ambassador and two other diplomats in the Saudi Arabian Embassy here in March will open tomorrow but is expected to be adjourned almost immediately, court sources said today.

The hearing magistrates are expected to grant a defense request for an adjournment to allow formation of a new defense team. Nearly half of the 23 Sudanese lawyers making up the present defense counsel are under detention in connection with public disorders that occurred earlier this month after student uprisings.

U.S.-Hungarian Talks

VIENNA, Sept. 24 (Reuters).—U.S. Commerce Secretary Frederick B. Dent today conferred with Josef Elzo, Hungarian foreign trade minister, in Budapest, on improving American-Hungarian trade relations.

U.S. Draft Renewal Opposed As Volunteer Plan Is Pushed

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (NYT).—Sen. John C. Stennis, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, has called on Congress not to revive the military draft for at least two more years, until the concept of the all-volunteer armed services is given a "full test and fair trial."

The senator was a vigorous opponent of changing the military to a voluntary force when Congress held an extensive debate on renewal of the draft in 1971. The all-volunteer plan went into effect in December when President Nixon ended conscription.

In a speech prepared for delivery today when the Senate resumes debate on the military procurement bill, the Mississippi Democrat urged the military to make a special effort "to see that they have done their best to make it [the all-volunteer concept] work."

Failure on Quotas
Since the draft expired in December, the armed services have consistently been unable to attract their monthly quota of enlistments. Last month, for example, the Defense Department reported an enlistment rate that was 89 percent of the goal.

Sen. Stennis said that during a recent trip to Army bases in Hawaii and Washington State, he interviewed about 200 enlisted men and 10 enlisted women to find ways of increasing the military's manpower. People who

Reagan Signs Bill Restoring Death Penalty in California

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 24 (AP).—A bill restoring the death penalty in California on a limited basis was signed today by Gov. Ronald Reagan.

Gov. Reagan said he regretted having to take the step but believed the measure would save lives.

The new law, which makes execution mandatory in 11 categories of murder, will be applied only to murders committed after the beginning of 1974.

"I'm sure we all regret the necessity of having to sign such a bill," Gov. Reagan said. "But I do have the feeling of satisfaction that comes from doing something that you know is right. There is no way of knowing how many lives of innocent, law-abiding citizens this legislation will save."

The Jan. 1, 1974, effective date in the bill will be 22 1/2 months since California's last death penalty law was nullified by the state supreme court, and 6 years, 8 1/2 months after the last execution in the San Quentin gas chamber.

Sentences Changed
The new law will not affect the 105 men and five women now in prison in California whose death sentences were changed to life imprisonment after the court ruling. They include Sirhan B. Sirhan, convicted assassin of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, and five members of the Charles Manson family.

The new law may face a court battle. The American Civil Liberties Union has charged that it is "legally defective and unconstitutional."

California's previous death penalty was banned by a 6-1 decision of the California Supreme Court Feb. 18, 1972, on the grounds it was "cruel or unusual punishment" outlawed by the state constitution.

On June 29, 1972, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled 5 to 4 that the death penalty was presently imposed was unconstitutional.

The new law makes the death penalty mandatory in the following crimes: first-degree murder of a person guard or an on-duty peace officer, murder for

Politician Denied Parole
WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP).—The U.S. parole board today denied parole to former Rep. Cornelius E. Gallagher of New Jersey and ruled that he should serve his full sentence for attempting to evade income taxes. The board said Gallagher should remain in prison until his sentence expires on Jan. 24, 1975.

Economist Favors Net-Worth Tax Limits Sought on U.S. Wealthiest 4%

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (WP).—At the very top of the American wealth pyramid is an elite—only 4.4 percent of the population—the members of which own a great deal of what is worth owning in the United States.

They own 60 percent of all corporate stocks. They hold virtually all of the corporate bonds and foreign bonds. They own 77 percent of state and local bonds and 71 percent of all federal bonds, except savings bonds.

What's more, they hold a third of the nation's personal cash, a fourth of the real estate and 40 percent of noncorporate business assets.

Those details emerge from an unusual study by an economist who wants to see the wealth shared a little more evenly.

"I'm not saying there should be a perfectly equal distribution," James D. Smith of Pennsylvania State University says. "But there should be more evenness in the distribution. What I guess I want to do is even out a person's 'life-chances'—his chances of accumulating some of the good things."

"I don't have any trouble with a person accumulating some wealth during his lifetime, but I do have trouble with the way a relatively few people are able to accumulate an awful lot. I have trouble with the transmission of wealth."

Focus on Wealth

Mr. Smith's study of the concentration of wealth was the focus during the weekend of scholars and others who share a common concern that too few are getting too much. It was sponsored by the People's Policy Center, a nonprofit organization devoted to examining the distribution of income, wealth and power. Its president is Fred R. Harris, the former senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. Smith calls the top 4.4 percent the "super-rich," but acknowledges that the label may be misleading. It includes everyone with a net worth of more than \$60,000, a bracket which embraces a group far larger than that composed of multimillionaires.

Still, he observes, more than 95 percent of Americans don't fit that category.

"Our perceptions of wealth in this country are misleading," he said in an interview. "We eat well and we stay in these nice hotels and we forget that most Americans don't live that way at all. I don't want to destroy these things—I just want to bring

more people in on them." More than half of Americans, he said, would end up with less than \$3,000 if they sold all their possessions and paid all their debts.

Mr. Smith conducted his study after obtaining the Internal Revenue Service's computer data tapes on federal estate tax returns.

TV Advertising Of Little Cigars Banned in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (Reuters).—A ban on tobacco advertising on television and radio has been extended to cover "little cigars."

President Nixon signed a law banning commercials for little cigars, which have been plugged by the tobacco companies since cigarette commercials were barred about two years ago.

The government warned in a report this year on the hazards of smoking that little cigars may be as dangerous as cigarettes if the smoker inhales.

Nixon Asks Rise In Gasoline Price

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP).—President Nixon told the Cost of Living Council today to act this week to increase the retail price of gasoline.

As some service stations closed down to protest his five-day pricing policies, the President got assurances from the council director, John Dunlop, that the panel would try to speed up action on the issue.

White House Deputy Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren said the council already had concluded that an increase in retail gasoline prices was needed and had been following a timetable that would have placed the increase into effect Oct. 2.

"The President asked Dr. Dunlop to expedite this matter... to review the situation as quickly as possible and get a decision out this week," Mr. Warren said.

Black Muslim Plane Crashes at Gary, Ind.

GARY, Ind., Sept. 24 (UPI).—A four-engine Super Constellation plane owned by Muhammad Speaks, the Black Muslim newspaper, crashed and burned today while landing at the Gary Municipal Airport, officials said.

Two persons were slightly injured in the crash, they said, when the plane burst into flames after the right landing gear failed to function during a landing attempt.

Japanese Slides Kill 7

SAKODATE, Japan, Sept. 24 (AP).—Landslides touched off by a day of heavy rain have killed at least seven persons and left 10 missing in northern Japan, police reported today. Flooding also was reported in the area.

Chief of Mission For U.S. in Cairo Returns Home

CAIRO, Sept. 24 (AP).—Marshall Wiley, acting head of the American Mission here, has quietly returned to the United States for home leave and reassignment, it was learned today.

His unannounced departure—he left Thursday—means the U.S. mission has been reduced by two diplomats since June.

Last month, Washington officials suggested that Mr. Wiley, an Arabic linguist and veteran Middle East expert, would remain for some time. Sources said no replacement has been named.

Formal relations between Cairo and Washington were broken with the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, but Washington has maintained a small diplomatic mission here under the protection of the Spanish flag and Cairo operates in Washington under the Indian flag.

Wallace Vetoes Move To Give Him Pension

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 24 (AP).—Gov. George C. Wallace has vetoed a bill passed during the recent session of the Alabama legislature, which would have provided a pension for governors disabled in office.

Mr. Wallace, who is paralyzed in both legs from bullet wounds received in an assassination attempt, had expressed his opposition to the proposal during the legislative session. It would have provided a pension equal to three-fourths of the \$25,000 annual salary paid to Alabama governors.

Break away with Camel filter

The Letter Killeth

It is not easy to understand why Mr. Kissinger, in April, proposed a "new Atlantic charter." In a symbolic sense, his suggestion was good, since the Atlantic community has undergone many changes, both in form and in substance, since it began to be recognized during World War II that there were many potentially useful ties binding Western Europe and North America. But why try to find some precise verbal formula in which to state what Mr. Kissinger called a "new consensus," addressed to "new conditions"? There was, and is much to be done in unassuming ways to determine just what those conditions are, and mean, as well as much practical activity still unaccomplished in shaping the consensus.

The effort by the European Economic Community to draft its version of a new charter gives ample evidence of what is lacking in re-establishing the relationship among the members of the Atlantic community, as well as the perils of stating those lacks in a formal document—even one designed to gloss over its own inadequacies. For the Nine have spent more words in describing the nature of their own organization than in exploring its association with the United States—however much they may emphasize that the two are "closely linked."

The letter killeth. Mr. Nixon should know that all too well—both he and his opponents are pushing the letter of the U.S. Constitution with respect to the powers assigned to the three branches of government to the danger point that their predecessors always avoided. They are pressing into that gray area of government where mutual exercise of restraint has hitherto concealed the absence of any definitive words in the con-

stitution on the ultimate authority of executive, legislative and judiciary bodies.

Why, therefore, should the even more complex status of the nations, and international agencies and agreements, that comprise the Atlantic community be explored and codified in a way that would reveal how much of its being and functioning depends on statesmanship and good judgment, how little on phrases?

It would seem that Mr. Kissinger's idea was to reveal how much stronger were the bonds holding Western Europe and the United States than those he and his President were just beginning to forge with the Soviet Union and China. This was to be a statement—after a Nixon visit to Europe—that would place the communiques after the Peking and Moscow visits in perspective. But the limited diplomacy of those visits was dramatic simply because it took place at all—for Western Europe, which revived in the shadow of American military strength and the aid of the Marshall Plan, a new Atlantic charter could only be anti-climactic.

It would seem that Mr. Nixon recognizes this. At least, he is being advised against the European trip, and it appears likely to be postponed, since its results will so obviously be less spectacular than last year's travels. This may well not be the whole, or even the most important reason why Mr. Nixon prefers to remain in the United States; the year of Watergate could reasonably have supplanted the year of Europe on his calendar. After all what is really significant is not whether the President unpacks his bags, but whether the American forces on the Continent will start packing theirs. And against that the President has set his face.

Effective Foreign Aid Policy

The United States may never have been better situated to conduct responsible and effective foreign-aid policy. For one thing, very few people have illusions left about what marvels can be performed; experience has produced at last an appropriate modesty and realism, on the part of recipients as well as contributors. Secondly, a broader understanding has taken root in the United States of the part which development assistance plays in improving the atmosphere in which issues of trade, money and investments are worked out with the poorer countries. Finally, the agencies and methods of aid have been subjected to hard scrutiny and, although the process of modernization is inherently as political as it is scientific, these agencies and methods have been continuously refined.

In practical terms, what this means is that the Congress is well justified in looking at the various requests for development assistance which are before it now with some substantial confidence. Of these requests, the foreign aid bill is especially interesting. It passed the House and goes to the Senate floor shortly—though, regrettably, with a good bit less money than was voted in the House. The bill incorporates a "new look" meant to steer spending away from capital projects toward programs more directly affecting people's lives—in farming, family planning and the like. This change in emphasis emerged from a deep feeling on the part of many congressmen that aid was not reaching down adequately to improve the living standards of the very poor. Whether the aid agency, which would be renamed the Mutual Development and Cooperation Agency, can in fact carry out the changes directed in the pending legislation is, of course, crucial. The agency's new director-designate, Daniel Parker, who replaced the able and conscientious John Hannah, has yet to be confirmed. He did not have a hand in devising the new approach he will be expected to implement. The agency will be on clear notice, however, that the Congress expects results.

It is through the multilateral development banks, to be sure, that most American

development assistance now flows. These banks are not without their special weaknesses, not the least of which is their vulnerability to American political pressure. But they have become essential to the process of transferring capital and technology to the countries least able to generate these resources on their own. Adequate participation in the work of these banks has become, in turn, essential to the world standing of the United States. This has very little to do with the old and simplistic cold-war notion of winning friends and influencing people abroad. It has a great deal to do with creating the mutual confidence in international relations which is required in a time of détente.

The United States is a year behind in putting up its fair share—a share now reduced, by the way, from 40 percent to one-third—of the World Bank's soft-loan outlet, the International Development Association. The Congress last year approved only half the funds pledged to the Inter-American Development Bank, and it left the Asian Development Bank some \$100 million in the lurch. (The Asian Bank and the World Bank, according to Treasury Secretary George Shultz, "are prepared to head a group of member nations to mobilize resources from many capital-exporting countries for reconstruction aid to Indochina.") Of \$15 million previously pledged to the African Development Bank, not a nickel has yet been forwarded.

This is an embarrassing and disturbing record. These banks represent not only a good part of the future for the countries which borrow from them. They represent essential strands in the web which ties the United States increasingly tightly to the poor nations of the world. For markets, for investment opportunities, for their resources and in many other ways involving international economic and political cooperation, the United States needs firm relations with these nations. Support for the development banks is an investment in our own self-interest.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Censorship in South Africa

When South African newspapers are told by the government to "put their house in order" this is an instruction to conduct self-censorship. The threat implied in this order has now been made more explicit by Mr. Vorster with the statement he will legislate to close newspapers guilty of racial

incitement. The Rand Daily Mail, which in particular is the target of the government's campaign, has rightly said that South African newspapers already censor themselves to conform with the law; but the paper is not prepared . . . "to stop exposing the failures of his separate development policy."

—From the Guardian (London).

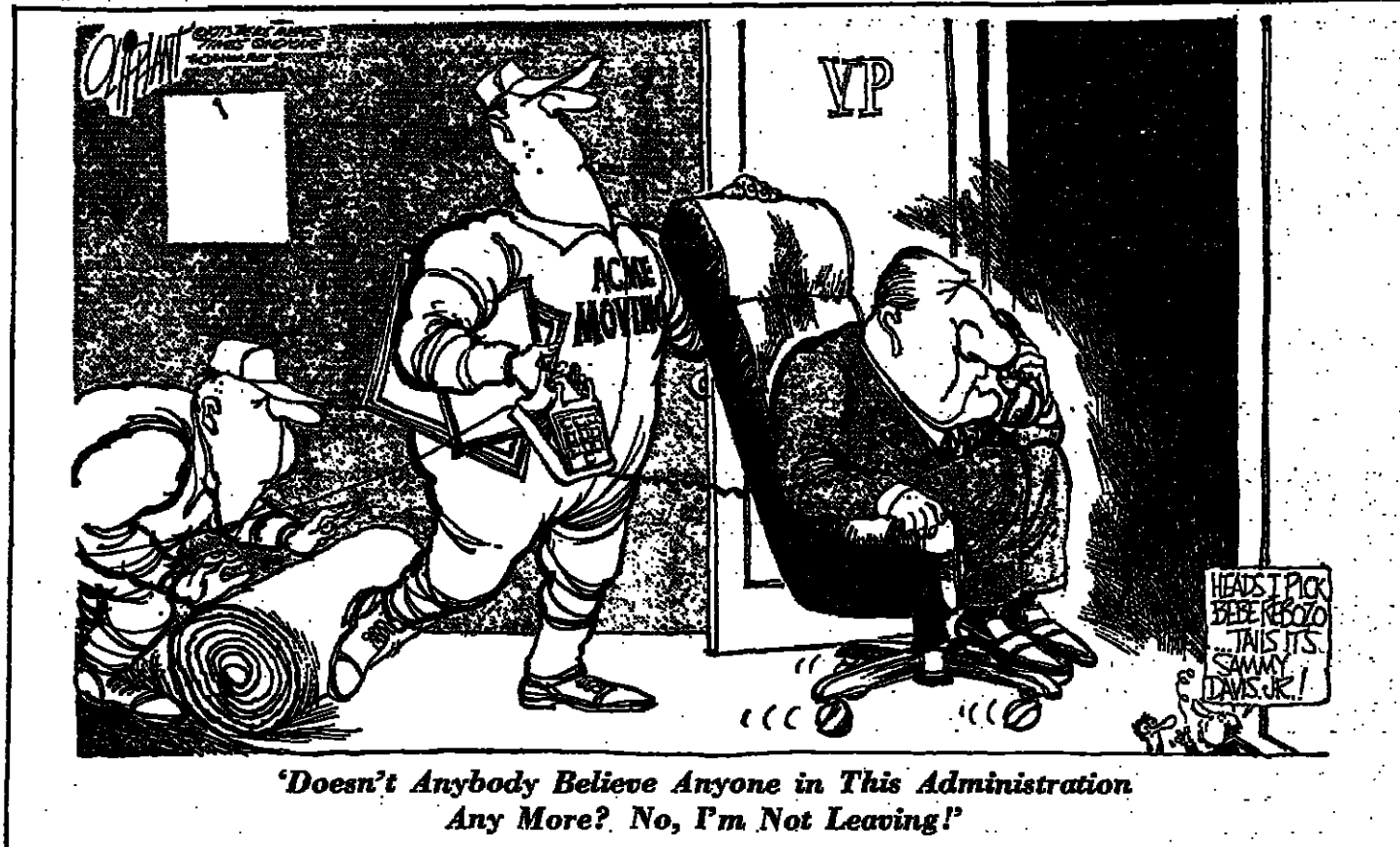
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

NEW YORK—Few men in any country have attempted as much in so brief a space of time as Col. Roosevelt. He was Police Commissioner of New York, Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Lieutenant-Colonel of an unmounted volunteer cavalry regiment at Santiago de Cuba. He was a jingo against Spain from the outset. He has conducted a police force, a naval force and an army force. He is most certainly a leader of men.

Fifty Years Ago

NEW YORK—Automobile manufacturers in the United States set a new record for the first eight months of the present year, for the output was more than double the entire year of 1922 and nearly 100,000 more than the whole of 1923, according to Department of Commerce statistics just released. Since the first of the year there have been 2,651,086 passenger cars and 258,771 trucks and buses manufactured and sold.



Some Perspective on U.S. Official Feuding

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—In all the furor over the President's apparent effort to stiff-arm the Vice-President out of office, one important fact has been rather generally overlooked: Feuding between the chief executive and his gentleman-in-waiting is characteristic, not uncommon.

True, this situation is another of Mr. Nixon's "historic firsts." Never before has a vice-president been under investigation on such serious charges and never before has there been such open discussion of a president's wish that the vice-president resign.

But, putting aside this specific and historically unique problem, the coolness that has grown between the two-time ticket-mates is so predictable as to be routine. In the relationship of president and vice-president, familiarity almost always breeds contempt.

Franklin Roosevelt dumped Vice-Presidents John Nance Garner and Henry Wallace, and both of them responded by challenging his right to rule his own party's convention.

Harry Truman looked the other way while the labor leaders put the knife to the presidential hopes of his loyal Vice, Alben Barkley, and then engineered the nomination of his own choice, Adlai Stevenson.

In 1956, Dwight Eisenhower told Richard Nixon he would like him to step down from the vice-presidency to a cabinet post—any one except Secretary of State—and Mr. Nixon was so angry, biographers Hess and Maza say, that he "planned to quit public life in disgust." Then, Eisenhower relented.

After three years as John Kennedy's vice-president, Lyndon Johnson was, in the words of biographers Evans and Novak, "gloomy and morose about his future." He walked into the office of a Texas congressman in early October (1963) and complained, "Why does the White House have it in for me?"

Humphrey's Role
The humiliations that Hubert Humphrey suffered in his tenure as Johnson's vice-president—being dropped from meetings and frozen out of conversations when he chanced to stray from the White House line—contributed incalculably to the wreckage of Humphrey's presidential bid.

Considering the disparate personalities involved in these continuing controversies, the only sensible conclusion is that there is something inherently self-destructive in the relationship between these offices.

It is fairly obvious what it is. Presidents treat their vice-presidents like dirt because no good politician likes to give power to someone he cannot control. A president who will hand vast authority to staff members will

give the vice-president only crumbs because he can fire a staff member, but he can't fire a vice-president. So, he keeps the vice-president on a leash by giving him nothing important to do, and the Vice, inevitably, fumes.

The second reason the partnership turns to poison is that no one can ever bring himself to love a potential successor. What is true of congressional committee chairmen, railway engineers, reporters and movie stars is also true of presidents—they hate the thought that anyone can truly replace them. Consciously or not, they place barriers in the way of vice-presidential succession, and effective barriers they are.

Not since Martin Van Buren in 1836 has a sitting vice-pres-

ident been elected to the presidency. Mr. Nixon and Mr. Humphrey are the latest in a long line to try but fail to use the stepping stone to the Oval Office.

If this rule of human relationships is recognized, the constitutional consequences are also clear. What would make sense would be a constitutional amendment that takes the vice-president out of competition for the presidency by making him ineligible to run for the office. Instead of ambitious younger men going on the ticket and suffering miserably if elected to the No. 2 job, the vice-presidential nomination would customarily be given to a broadly admired senior statesman, who might well be accepted by the president as a personal adviser. That admirable elder (say, an Averell Harriman among today's

Democrats or a Henry Cabot Lodge among Republicans) would be available to serve as an interim president in case the president died in office. But there would have to be provision for a special election within a short time to choose someone else to fill out the term.

Logical Method

That would be a logical method to eliminate the conditions that now make life in the vice-presidency all but intolerable and feuds between president and vice-president all but inevitable.

But, this being a country that prefers politics to logic, we will probably keep the system we have—and discover, to our continual amazement, that presidents and vice-presidents just don't seem to get along.

Realism in Détente

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—In granting trade advantages to the Soviet Union, should the United States require concessions to "human rights" as Congress grapples with that profound question, it is important to remember the human realities involved. Hence a story.

Valery Panov is one of the great ballet dancers of the world. He and his exquisite young wife, Galina, were with the Kirov company in Leningrad when they applied for exit visas for Israel. Panov was immediately dismissed from the Kirov, harassed, forbidden to dance anywhere—a sentence of psychological destruction for that proud physical being.

Before Leonid Brezhnev came to the United States last year, the Panovs were told that they would get their visas if they still held all publicity about their cases during the summer, as they did. On Aug. 9 that commitment was officially confirmed to an American visitor in Moscow, Robert Abrams, borough president of the Bronx, N.Y. A Soviet deputy interior minister named Viktorov, with other high officials present, told Abrams that Panov "will positively be able to leave."

Rejected Again
Last month the authorities again rejected the Panovs' visa applications. "Two weeks ago Panov was told that he might still be allowed to go alone, if he abandoned Galina. He said no."

Henry Kissinger is fighting in Congress against any conditions on American trade concessions to the Soviet Union. In answer to questions at his confirmation hearings he suggested that the

United States, rather than trying to "transform the domestic structure of societies with which we deal," should aim to affect "the foreign policy of those societies."

The Panov story indicates one major fallacy in that Kissinger proposition: It is not possible to divide a system like the Soviet Union's into neat "domestic" and "foreign" aspects. A powerful government that breaks its word at home, that practices vindictive cruelty toward its own citizens without any moral or political constraints, can hardly be trusted abroad. That lesson ought to have been learned for good in the 1930s.

It is of course not only the arbitrary barriers to Jewish emigration that arouse concern about the Soviet Union. The violent suppression of dissent, the fearful inhibitions on contacts with foreigners—these things are disturbing in foreign policy terms precisely because a society so isolated is not likely to be a rational and reliable partner in international life.

Western Aims

For those very reasons, opening the Soviet system to a freer flow of ideas and persons has been a major aim of Western policy for years. It is, for example, at the current European Security Conference. Those who feel strongly about pursuing that goal are not against détente; they only fear what Andrei Sakharov, the Soviet scientist, has rightly called "the danger of seeming détente, not accompanied by increased trust or democratization."

But would it be effective to

put conditions on American trade concessions?

One idea that should be got out of the way is the notion that strong public action may hurt the victims of oppression, that appeals for them should be left to "quiet diplomacy." We know by now that Soviet officials are moved not by deferential politeness but by firmness—and fear of embarrassment.

And the victims themselves want to take the risk. Twelve distinguished Soviet Jews have just rejected "quiet diplomacy" as useless and called for "open public struggle." One man who signed the statement was Benjamin Levich, a high-ranking scientist who has suffered the cruelest of retributions for wanting to emigrate. His 24-year-old son, Evgeny, who was awaiting an operation for a severe intestinal disorder, was seized on the street, conscripted into the army and taken to a camp in the Arctic. He is still there, doing hard labor, though he now has a tumor suspected of malignancy.

There are limits, severe ones, on what the United States can do. We cannot "transform the domestic structure" of the Soviet Union, but we can try to obtain respect for certain minimum democratic principles. And whether we succeed will depend not on abstractions but on bargaining realities.

Eager Russians

In terms of these realities we are in a strong position. The Soviet Union is obviously eager for American trade and investment. Despite a good deal of bluster, for instance, it suspended the exit tax on emigrants. As Sakharov said, "The Soviet Union is the interested party, and it is bluffing hard. It is very important that the Western countries should make full use of their trump cards."

Nor need we feel any compunctions about hard bargaining. In a negotiation about arms control, there is mutual advantage to be gained. But when the Russians come to us for an economic transaction, we are quite entitled to see a quid pro quo.

Finally, this has to be said. It would be one thing if issues of human rights had never been raised in connection with the trade bill, but it is another once they have. For Congress to turn a blind eye now would be taken by Soviet leaders as legitimizing their view of law and humanity.

The Truman Model as President

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—The speculation about a possible pinch-hitter to succeed Vice-President Agnew reveals an extraordinary confusion in thinking about the problems of national leadership, for the emphasis has been on well-known names—on Connally or Rockefeller or some other political star. But the true starting point ought to be the national condition. Analysis of the national condition suggests that what the country needs is not as much a star as an ordinary man who has it in him to tell the truth.

The national condition finds chief expression in a wide range of anomalies. For one thing, there is the swollen, imperial presidency. A flock of homes, a fleet of planes and an array of incredible communications equipment plus total command of the armed forces have imparted to the President and his entourage a power unknown in history. As Walter Mondale, the Minnesota Democrat, put it in a thoughtful speech to the Senate last week: "The presidency has become larger than life and larger than law."

A connected feature of the national condition is the almost automatic disposition of people in authority to tell lies in the name of presidential power. Water-gate, of course, is a spectacular case in point. And you would have thought that the unearthing of the scandal would have tended to make a bit of Mondale's Watergate had exploded, the Pentagon was still lying about the secret bombing in Cambodia.

Phone Tap

When it became known that the President had used the Secret Service to tap the telephone of his brother, the White House almost automatically issued a full story, denied by the Secret Service, to the effect that the tapping was part of the protection of the President.

A third related anomaly is the vast number of insoluble problems heaped high on the President's desk. Inflation is a supreme example. Prices have risen further and faster than almost anybody imagined possible. The source of the price pressure is not something familiar, such as wage demands or monopolistic policies. It lies in a worldwide shortage of primary products.

What can be said about inflation can be said about a whole range of other issues. Answers to the problems of crime, health, housing, cities, transit, not to mention Cambodia, Laos or Chile, elude confident prescription. Probably the one sure thing is that nobody in an official position ever says—namely, that we don't know the answers.

Responsibility for these anomalies in our national life cannot be fixed on any single president. All of our recent leaders have played a part. Mr. Nixon has contributed not a little to the atmosphere of mistrust and the cynicism pervading the White House. President Johnson, in the name of the Great Society, took into the presidency a whole lot of problems beyond the range of political solution. President Kennedy indulged in a rhetoric that falsified what leadership could truly accomplish. President Eisenhower played the major role in building a presidency less than life.

Ever since then, no one can be confidently assigned to any single administration, at least we know what to avoid in the future. We need to avoid a leader unsure of himself, one who constantly feels he has to prove his mettle by promising the impossible. We should shrink from a wheeler-dealer type who, for the opportunity, however momentary, takes positions independent of whether they are right or wrong. We should be on guard against programmatic liberals, heirs to the Great Society, who believe that government can cure the many ailments which now beset our society. Finally we must be wary of charismatic figures, who despite themselves by charm or style create unrealistic expectations.

What the country needs, in other words, is a modest man prepared to do the best he can, one who is not afraid to acknowledge his own limitations. Among recent presidents, Harry Truman probably comes closest to the model.

The primary requirement is to restore trust and honesty to government. That means a decision to give authority and prestige and honor to the presidency. It means acceptance by all of us that it is better to take a chance on an ordinary man who can grow in the job than a hero apt to develop feet of clay.

Letters

'Fairness'

The advertisement in the International Herald Tribune (Sept. 20), reached this segment of "middle America," but I have not enclosed my contribution as solicited.

You might consider that United States taxes are, in effect, a contribution to secure "fairness" to the people insofar as they are meant to preserve the ideal of government and laws as set forth in our Constitution. If there has been any abuse, it has been by our President himself. That Mr. Nixon has used the office of the presidency for his own prestige and material self-gain, that his subordinates have employed dog-eat-dog standards of immorality and sometimes illegality, that the White House has done nothing but issue series of non-statements, self-contradictions, refusals and denials—that these things have taken place is a matter of great concern to the people of the United States.

The "appeal for fairness" suggests that those who would check this abuse of government are somehow personally vindictive ("letting" to bring down the President). Our image has been "undermined and eroded at home and abroad," but it is through

the integrity of the investigation and subsequent reporting that our image is being restored to good faith. May I suggest that the "Fairness Committee" represents a blatant manifestation of lack of faith in the democratic process. Any individual who finds himself in a position of authority and power must ultimately be responsible to society. I don't see Mr. Nixon as any exception.

RICHARD G. COBURN, Paris.

Caviar Prices

I read with great interest Mr. Shmiron's letter (JET, Sept. 22) on why caviar is so expensive. Finding a pregnant surgeon is indeed difficult. It has become even more difficult in the last few decades, as ichthyologists have pointed out, owing to the increasingly high incidence of homosexuality among surgeons.

RAOUL ST. YVES, Paris.

Facts of Life

All of us male chauvinist pigs are, of course, in mourning over the defeat of Bobby Riggs by Billie Jean King. However, it is nonetheless worthwhile to remind the elated feminists of a few facts of life.

Ms. King beat a dirty old man who at 50 could be her father. The fact that he was a tennis champion years ago and likes to brag does not change the basic inequality of the match. But who would go watch Ms. King be slaughtered by Stan Smith or any other male players of comparable rank to her?

Let's face it, girls. On an equal footing we MCPs can beat you at every sport—with the possible exception of Jacks.

S. F. Brussels.

Time for Thought

The United States certainly needs to be shaken to its roots. Nixon and all the lackies are still rabbit-punching. There is no alternative, the time has come for real thinking, for cautious self-examination, for every American.

EDWARD M. FLAHERTY 3d, Tangiers.

A Revolution?

I read Israel Shemur's piece on Chile (JET, Sept. 13). Besides the fact that it seems rather incomplete and biased, do you really call it a "revolution"? FINE TAGLIAZUCCHI, Rome.

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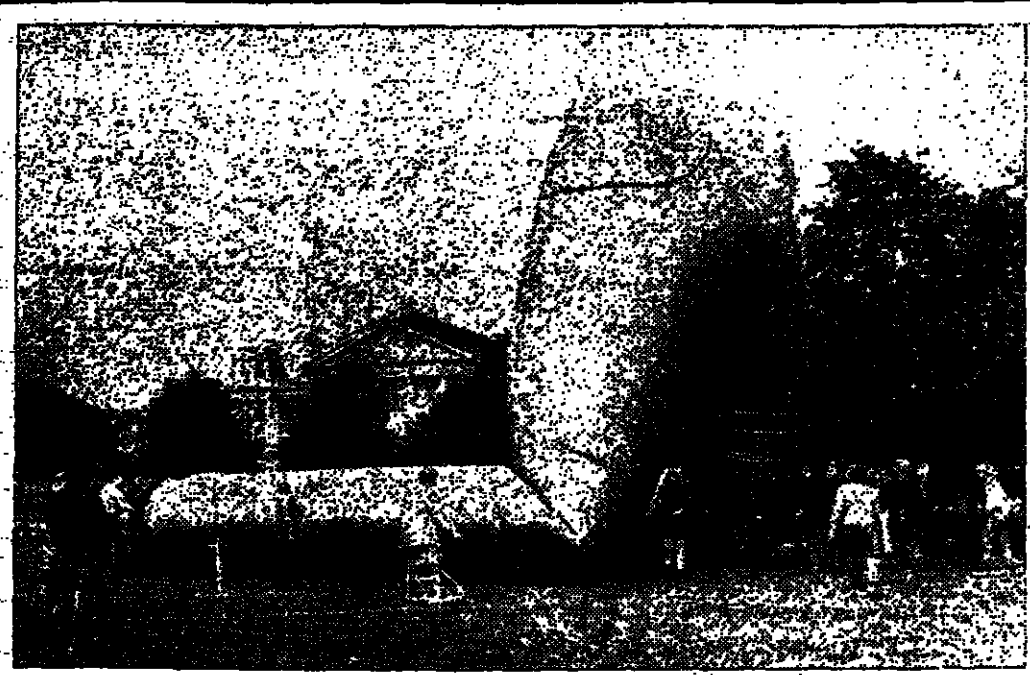
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مركز الأمل



JUMBO JEANS—A pair of inflatable blue jeans, 48 feet high, at Amsterdam show.

Chilean Poet Pablo Neruda Is Dead

(Continued from Page 1)

of Latin America, for he wrote of its geography and the textures of its people. Neruda, who frequently said was one of his earliest models.

As a regionalist, he was found by critics to transcend regionalism, and many critics regarded Mr. Neruda as the greatest living poet of the Spanish language.

Mr. Neruda won election to the national Senate in 1944 as a Communist and began a lifelong career of efforts to reduce the influence of the United States there and in Latin America. He wrote expositions of Chilean politicians and went into exile.

His most polemical verse was often the verse least appreciated by critics. Many said that his tendency toward Communist orthodoxy delayed his Nobel Prize, for which he had been nominated several times before he won.

But the range of his poetry was always undeniable. He began his career with "Twilight" and "Twenty Poems of Love and a Song of Despair," which were youthful poems to many, in the sense that they relied on adolescent, romantic longings in the context of conventional metrical style.

In 1933, Mr. Neruda published one of his greatest works, "Residencia en la Tierra" ("Residence on Earth"), which was hailed as among the finest surrealist poetry ever written. In it, he spoke of the Chilean landscape on real, imaginary and strangely metaphorical levels.

He repeated many of these techniques in one of his longest poems in 16 cycles, "Of 16, He (Francisco) Tarn, one of his principal critics and translators wrote that the verse 'rises on the debris of the Old World celebrating in ex-

tended, rolling lines an Edenic nature with its rivers, jungles, beasts and plants" and a history of South America from earliest years to the present.

Mr. Neruda's original name was Ricardo Eliecer Neftali Reyes y Basoalto. He was born on July 12, 1904, in Parral, a small agricultural community in southern Chile.

When he was a year old, his father, a railroad man, moved the family to the densely forested area to the south, from where Mr. Neruda was to draw much of the imagery of his poetry.

At 15, he submitted his first poem to a magazine, signing the name Pablo Neruda—taking the surname from a Czech short-story writer, Jan Neruda.

Entered Contests

In Santiago at Chile's leading teachers' college, Mr. Neruda entered poetry contests and began his preoccupation, in verse, with the brooding themes of love, death and the passage of time. "Twenty Poems of Love and a Song of Despair," published in 1924, is thought by critics to mark his first transition into a more personal style.

He continued to publish stories, prose poems and regular verse in the 1920s. In 1927, he was appointed to the consular service and was assigned successively to Burma, Ceylon, the Dutch East Indies and Buenos Aires. In 1934, he was sent to Spain, where he collaborated with Federico Garcia Lorca, among others, on a poetry magazine.

The Spanish Civil War pushed Mr. Neruda into his more engaged poetical stance. "Since then," he later wrote, "I have been convinced that it is the poet's duty to take his stand along with the

people in their struggle to transform society, betrayed into chaos by its rulers, into an orderly existence based upon political, social and economic democracy."

Mr. Neruda was recalled to Chile for overstepping his authority in Spain. Later, he served as consul in Mexico before returning home again in 1944 to take an active role in the Communist party.

In the 1950s, he traveled in Europe, China and the Soviet Union and wrote his "Odas Elementales," which returned to simple celebrations of ordinary objects, sights and smells. In 1958, he toured the United States for the first time and was received ecstatically at poetry readings in New York.

—STEVEN K. WEISMAN.

Fuller Warren

MIAMI, Sept. 24 (UPI).—Former Florida Gov. Fuller Warren, 67, was found dead yesterday, apparently of natural causes, in his hotel suite here.

Mr. Warren served as Florida's governor from 1949 to 1953.

José de Castro

PARIS, Sept. 24 (UPI).—José de Castro, 65, internationally known Brazilian nutrition expert and former chairman of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, died here today.

Mr. de Castro was the author of "Geography of Hunger," a best-selling book and other works condemning the differences in living standards between the developed and underdeveloped nations.

He taught human geography at the School of Sciences and Philosophy at the Rio de Janeiro University before World War II. He later became director of the Brazilian Institute of Nutrition before being chairman of the council of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization in 1952-56.

Cambodia Asks U.S. to Use Bombing Funds for Aid Rise

By Sydney H. Schanberg

PHNOM PENH, Sept. 24 (NYT).—A Cambodian government official, saying "We are short of many things," appealed to the United States today to increase its military aid by the amount that Washington used to spend on bombing—which the Cambodians estimated at \$1 million a day.

U.S. military aid now is estimated at somewhat under \$200 million a year.

The Lon Nol government said that the bombing—which was halted by congressional prohibition on Aug. 15—had cost the Americans \$1 million a day, and, therefore, "the United States has gained about \$80 million monthly since the bombing stopped."

This was the first time that the Cambodian regime has asked publicly for additional military assistance. The U.S. Embassy later confirmed that the Phnom Penh government had asked for more aid but declined to give details. Embassy officials, however, seemed surprised by the nature of today's proposal.

The proposal was put forward in response to a newsmen's question at a news conference given by Information Minister Sim Chhum.

The minister was asked if the Cambodian government considered current American aid sufficient and, if not, how much additional aid was sought and in what form.

Mr. Chhum replied: "Before, as

you know, we received air support from the United States. If I am not mistaken, the cost of this support was about \$1 million a day. Since Aug. 15, the army of the Khmer Republic has had to face the enemy alone. It must play the role the U.S. Air Force used to play. So it is true we are short of many things.

"With just quick arithmetic, I can show that the United States has gained about \$30 million monthly since the bombing stopped. If the United States helped us to strengthen our forces with this amount of money, or at least part of it, I think this would be wonderful."

The information minister, arguing that the survival of the Lon Nol government was crucial to the non-Communist world, went on to develop the domino thesis that if the Communists succeeded in taking over in Cambodia or in all of Indochina, "they would not stop there."

"They have an ambition to expand," he said, "and now the countries close to Indochina are beginning to worry about the situation."

Embassy Comment

Asked for comment, the U.S. Embassy, while confirming that the Lon Nol government was seeking more aid, said: "As a matter of policy, we do not discuss individual requests but note that the two governments are in continuous dialogue on military and economic assistance matters so that the programs can be re-

Oregon Faces Dim Christmas

GLENN BEACH, Ore., Sept. 24 (AP).—Gov. Tom McCall, in a move to prevent possible winter power blackouts, ordered an end yesterday to the use of electricity for decorative and commercial display lighting throughout Oregon.

Mr. McCall issued the ban after announcing that his request last month for voluntary cutbacks in the use of electrical energy had not produced savings "of the magnitude necessary to protect economic, health and social welfare."

The Pacific Northwest faces the prospect of winter power blackouts because water levels at reservoirs at the region's hydroelectric dams are the lowest in history.

The Nixon administration has asked Congress for \$170 million for military aid to Cambodia in fiscal 1974, which began July 1.

Acknowledged military aid last year was believed to be in the same vicinity or slightly lower (the Pentagon has not yet released the amount), but this did not include the cost of the bombing. Economic aid generally runs around or somewhat under \$500 million a year.

The overall level of military and economic programs is, of course, governed by congressional appropriations.

Waves of infantry rushed the wire perimeter after the shelling and radio contact with the defenders was lost at 5:45 p.m. Saturday, the spokesman said.

"We believe the base was overrun," Col. Hien said, but he reported reconnaissance aircraft have since spotted surviving elements of the ranger battalion still operating in the area around the base.

He estimated the size of the Communist-led force at several battalions but said there were no reports of tanks being involved in the fighting. The type of artillery used in the battle was not identified.

Red Force Overruns Base Held by 400 Saigon Troops

SAIGON, Sept. 24 (AP).—

North Vietnamese troops, advancing behind a curtain of artillery fire, overran a government ranger base in the Central Highlands of South Vietnam during the weekend, the Saigon command announced today.

Col. Le Trung Hien, chief spokesman for the command, reported radio contact with the Le Minh ranger base, 23 miles west of Pleiku city, was lost late Saturday afternoon after five hours of heavy fighting.

The base, nine miles from the Cambodian border, was defended by a battalion of about 400 rangers, about half of them Montagnard tribesmen, Col. Hien said.

The North Vietnamese attack opened with a heavy artillery barrage that knocked out a number of base installations, including the radio antenna, Col. Hien reported.

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"We believe the base was overrun," Col. Hien said, but he reported reconnaissance aircraft have since spotted surviving elements of the ranger battalion still operating in the area around the base.

He estimated the size of the Communist-led force at several battalions but said there were no reports of tanks being involved in the fighting. The type of artillery used in the battle was not identified.

It was the first time a government camp of battalion size has been overrun in South Vietnam since the Jan. 28 cease-fire and it could touch off a surge of fighting in the Central Highlands region.

"It is our principle to do the best we can to retake any territory which has been captured by the Communists since the cease-fire," Col. Hien said.

He reported the attackers probably belonged to North Vietnam's 32nd Division, which is known to be operating in Pleiku and Kontum Provinces.

"The base is located on an infiltration corridor and we believe they wanted to get rid of it to make their infiltration of war materials and troops into Pleiku and Kontum easier," he said.

Col. Hien said he did not believe the North Vietnamese attack was the signal for a general offensive and it was seen rather as part of a continuing Communist campaign to grab territory and control population in the Central Highlands region, particularly along key supply routes.

A government communiqué reported 77 cease-fire violations by the Communists in the 24 hours ending this morning.

A spokesman for the Viet Cong delegation in Saigon said he had no information on the reported attack on the Le Minh base.

In Cambodia, the military command today reported clashes with insurgents at several points around Phnom Penh's defense perimeter.



Capitalist in charge of our Moscow office.

Chase Manhattan, of course, is the first U.S. bank with an office in the U.S.S.R. And Al Wentworth is the Chase Senior V.P. who runs it—in Moscow.

Every morning at 8:30, Wentworth leaves the six-room apartment on Leninsky Boulevard he shares with his wife Nancy, and makes the 25-minute commute to the Chase office at 1 Karl Marx Square where like his counterparts back home, he goes through the N.Y. Times and London Financial Times before tackling the morning mail. Many letters these days are about Chase clients in the States and elsewhere interested in the business potential of the Soviet Union. (It's possible that this year Soviet purchases in the U.S. will top those of any other country, including Japan and Germany.)

As a result of this interest, Wentworth and his second in command, Richard Buckley will track down via phone and letter the appropriate Soviet bureaus and officials most likely to be interested. Like Chase bankers in New York, London or Tokyo, they make contacts, open doors and see that clients see the right man.

The rest of the morning might be taken up with a Japanese, South American or European Chase customer passing through to get first-hand information

about the currency and financing complexities of Soviet trade. "One hour is always reserved for Wentworth's Russian language lesson."

Lunch is at a local hotel. Sandwiches are rare, but salads and seafood are excellent, and the local ice cream, Wentworth reports, is infinitely superb.

Wentworth's afternoons often involve the affairs of one of the Moscow offices more important clients—the Soviet Government. Chase recently made the first major direct term loan by a U.S. bank to the Bank for Foreign Trade of the U.S.S.R. (It was for \$86 million to finance the export of U.S. equipment for the Kama River Truck Foundry.) So Wentworth keeps in close touch with the State Bank and the Bank for Foreign Trade. In addition, there are the many requests from Soviet officials doing their own exploration of trade possibilities.

By 5:30 or so, Al Wentworth calls it quits, packs up his attaché case, and heads for home, dinner and maybe a night out with a customer at the Bolshoi. Another day, another ruble.

In an increasingly complex financial world, you have a friend at Chase Manhattan.



British Expert on Explosives Is 1st Fatality in Bomb Wave

LONDON, Sept. 24 (AP).—A British Army explosives expert died yesterday in a Birmingham hospital from injuries suffered a week ago when a bomb exploded while he was attempting to defuse it.

It was the first fatality as a result of the wave of terrorist attacks in England since Aug. 18. At least 30 persons have been injured by bombs, letter bombs and incendiaries, for which Scotland Yard has blamed the Irish Republican Army's Provisional wing.

The dead officer was Capt. Ronald Wilkinson, 31, who underwent a five-hour operation after the explosion Sept. 17.

In Northern Ireland, mean-

while, a car bomb exploded outside a hotel in the town of Ballymish late last night, wrecking the building. Police received a tip shortly before the blast and evacuated the area.

The British Army's chief ammunition officer, Lt. Col. MacKenzie Orr, said that his men have deactivated one-third of the bombs planted in the province this year.

He said that 697 bombs containing more than 28,000 pounds of explosives have been detonated, while 377 bombs with 22,000 pounds of explosives were defused.

Warehouse Bombed

BELFAST, Sept. 24 (UPI).—Gunmen bombed a sugar warehouse today in a Belfast suburb. The explosion wrecked the building but caused no casualties, police said.

Four gunmen drove a bomb-laden car into the loading bay of the Tate and Lyle sugar warehouse in the suburb of Glengormley, shouting a warning that sent workers fleeing, police said. The bomb exploded 10 minutes later, wrecking the warehouse and setting it afire.

Winds Fan Fires In West Sicily

PALERMO, Sicily, Sept. 24 (AP).—Fires raged on the western tip of Sicily today spurred on by 50-mile-an-hour winds. Three firemen were hospitalized, one in critical condition.

Dozens of homes and hotels were evacuated as flames swept through woods and fields around Palermo and Trapani.

Part of Palermo's railroad station burned this morning. Three firemen were overcome by smoke. The station's fire reportedly developed in some nearby shanties and spread to piles of railroad ties.

Train service to and from Palermo was disrupted and all flights were canceled at Palermo's Punta Raisi Airport.

Bonn Group to Moscow

BONN, Sept. 24 (UPI).—A West German parliamentary delegation, headed by Annemarie Renger, parliament president, today went to Moscow on a one-week visit to the Soviet Union. The delegation included Herbert Chroust, parliamentary leader of Chancellor Willy Brandt's Social Democratic party.

Lord Rothschild Warns Britain On Its Economy

LONDON, Sept. 24 (Reuters).—Lord Rothschild, one of the government's top economic planners, warned today that Britain could become one of the poorest countries in Europe by 1985—unless it gave up dreams of grandeur.

Lord Rothschild was speaking as head of the Central Planning Review Staff, the so-called government "think tank."

He predicted that by 1985 Britain would have half the economic weight of France or West Germany and that its gross national product would roughly equal Italy's unless it stopped acting as though it were still a wealthy nation.

Several British projects were classed by Lord Rothschild as luxuries, which should be looked at again. Among these he mentioned the supersonic aircraft Concorde and the nuclear reactor program.

French Team Finds Ruins of Hittite City

ANKARA, Sept. 24 (Reuters).—A French archaeologist today said he had discovered the remains of the ancient Hittite city of Tarhuna in southern Turkey.

Prof. Emmanuel Laroche, of the French Archaeological Institute in Istanbul, said his team discovered the city during excavations at Meydanlık Castle, near the Mediterranean port of Sillke.

Tarhuna, the "City of the Storm God," was mentioned in Hittite tablets but its whereabouts had been a mystery. The city dates to 1300 B.C.

Prof. Laroche said his party found masonry, huge columns and a relief depicting the Hittite King Mursili and inscribed "The Great King of the Hittites."

He said little remained of the city as it had been largely destroyed during the Byzantine period.

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BUSINESS

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FINANCE

Page 2

World Bank Revamps Development Aid Plan

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

NAIROBI, Kenya, Sept. 24 (AP)—Robert S. McNamara, president of the World Bank, announced a \$2-billion lending program for poor countries today, particularly stressing help for

IMF Head Urges Bank Intervention

(Continued from Page 1)

In a report, called a "First Outline of Reform," listed both the general areas of agreement and those where the major parties differ.

In simplified terms, the 15-page document showed that the Americans have so far been unable to get agreement on sanctions—the official word is "pressure"—that would force changes in exchange rates; and the Europeans have been unable to get the kind of assurances they want on dollar convertibility.

But in a press conference held jointly by Mr. Wardman, chairman of the Committee of Twenty, and Jeremy Morse, chairman of the deputies, they claimed that considerable progress had been made, notably in a compromise on the use of specific "indicators" to touch off a discussion of exchange rate changes.

Mr. Wardman, and Mr. Morse listed five major areas of consensus:

- There is to be an arrangement for adjustment and convertibility designed to avoid "protracted imbalances."

- It would be symmetrical for all countries, large or small, in surplus or in deficit.

- The SDR would become the principal "numeraire" (standard) and reserve asset of the new system, with the role of gold, the dollar and other reserve currencies being reduced.

- There would be better international management of global liquidity "money resources."

- The flow of real resources from the rich nations to the poor would be promoted.

The major advance touted by the deputies' report was a compromise between the U.S. suggestion that statistical indicators, especially the level of reserves, trigger changes in exchange rates, and the European position that this important question be solved by "assessment"—meaning negotiation—among the major powers.

What came out of the Morse report was this: A disproportionate change in reserves would trigger a meeting of a new IMF "consultative body" which would then "establish whether there was need for adjustment."

Left undecided is what pressures might then be applied to a country that the IMF agency decided should change its economic policies.

There was even some reason to doubt tonight that the Morse summary reflected exactly what the United States thought it had agreed to in Paris in early September, where the Morse report was drawn up.

But even beyond that, Mr. Wardman was explicit in laying out the fact that "important issues have not yet been resolved... including the operational provisions of the reformed system."

Other unresolved issues include how to value and renege the SDR; the role of gold; arrangements for convertibility; details of a possible multicurrency intervention system; the question of linking the SDRs to development aid—to which the United States is very much opposed—and many other problems.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Spain Gets Airbus Credit

Spain's Iberia Airlines has signed an \$80-million credit contract to finance the purchase of four European A-300B Airbus airplanes, Credit Lyonnais reports. The bank says Bank of Paris, Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur and Banque Nationale de Paris were among other banks financing the deal. The Airbus is built by the Paris-based European consortium Airbus Industrie, which includes Aerospatiale, of France, Deutsche Airbus, of West Germany, VFW-Fokker, the Dutch-German group, Hawker-Siddeley Co. of Britain and Construcciones Aeronauticas, of Spain.

Citibank Gets French Finance Firm

First National City Bank has obtained the approval of French authorities for the acquisition of a majority shareholding in Sté. Auxiliaire d'Équipements, a consumer-loan company operating in eastern France. Citibank says the acquisition will complement the branch network of Sté. de Crédit pour l'Acquisition et l'Amélioration des Immeubles, which was acquired by the Citicorp group last July.

Dow Chemical in Yugoslav Venture

Dow Chemical Europe is planning to set up a manufacturing facility for polystyrene and expanded polystyrene granules in Yugoslavia in a jointly-managed venture with Organo Kemija Industrija. Dow says it expects a contract to be signed shortly. Engineering is already under way and construction is expected to be completed by the spring of 1976. Initial investment will be about \$17 million, which Dow says is the largest by any U.S. company in Yugoslavia to date. It is also the first U.S. investment in the country's chemical industry.

RCA Eyes U.K. Food Concern

RCA Corp., of the United States, and Criel Foods Ltd., of Britain, are holding talks on the possibility of merging Criel into RCA. The company says no agreement has yet been reached and the discussions to date are exploratory. A further announcement will be made as soon as practicable but this is not expected before early November, they add. Criel runs a grocery chain, cash and carry depots and has interests in rearing and processing of edible oils. It earned a pre-tax profit of \$508,000 in the year ended March 31, 1973, on sales of \$20,371 million.

German Industry Sales Up in Year

West German industry sales totaled \$21.1 billion in July, down from \$24.9 billion in June but up from \$20.5 billion in May, the Federal Statistics Office reports. Exports fell to \$10.7 billion in July from \$11.9 billion in June but rose from \$10.2 billion in May. Comparing July's results with those of the comparable 1972 month, the office notes that industry sales of raw materials and production goods rose 13 percent, foods and beverages 15 percent, mining industry 10 percent, capital goods 9 percent and consumer goods 6 percent. Export sales of foods and beverages rose 41 percent, raw materials and production goods 30 percent, mining industry 22 percent, consumer goods 16 percent and capital goods 14 percent.

Inflation, Interest Rates Seen at Peak

Fed's Tight-Money Line May Be Relaxed

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP)—Although the Federal Reserve System is keeping money scarce and expensive, and the inflation rate is soaring, things soon will begin looking a little better.

That, at any rate, is the view of business economists who track the trends of prices and monetary policy. No one thinks that inflation is about to disappear or that the Fed will start flooding the economy with money, but most analysts do expect more moderation in both prices and monetary policy in the weeks just ahead.

"The money supply is likely to start growing more rapidly by the end of October, if not before," says William Wolman, economist for Argus Research Corp. "I expect a relatively rapid turn by the Federal Reserve."

The money supply has been growing very erratically this year. In the first quarter, the money stock increased hardly at all; in the second three months, the growth rate shot up to about 11 percent, and since early July, the money supply has once again almost stopped growing.

No one knows exactly what the Fed's money-growth target is, but most economists assume that the Fed this year has been aiming at an annual growth of about 6 percent. If so, the slow growth of the past two months has got the system back on the track: The money supply in the six months ended in August rose at an annual rate of 5.8 percent.

"The Fed has gone about as far as it can go without causing any disruption," says Paul Markowski, chief economist of Laidlaw-Coggeshall Inc. "and when it comes to a choice between more inflation or recession, the Fed would probably abandon a tight-money stance in favor of some moderate accommodation to avoid a recession."

Recent price statistics may make it appear that the Fed will run a large risk of speeding inflation by relaxing its policy. Besides the huge August rise in the consumer price index, the wholesale price index last month rose at a stratospheric annual rate of 7.4 percent.

The August price explosion, however, in large part reflected the end of the price freeze, and most of the increase was in farm and food products. But the price picture has changed quite markedly since last month.

According to Alan Greenspan, president of Townsend-Green-span & Co., "the September wholesale price index for farm products is estimated to have declined approximately 10 percent after seasonal adjustment from the August level."

Mr. Greenspan and other economists expect significant price increases to resume in October, but the general feeling is that the inflation rate in the fourth quarter, and on into 1974, will be slower than it has been in the second and third quarters of 1973.

The consumer price index rose by more than 8 percent in the second quarter, and the figure for the current three months may be close to that when everything is averaged. The index rose only a little more than 3 percent in July, chiefly because of the price freeze.

In the fourth quarter of this year, economists on the average now expect the consumer price index to rise at an annual rate of about 6 percent. They also look for the rate of increase to slow somewhat more in 1974, with an average forecast that the index

will rise by close to 5 percent.

A major reason for this expectation is the analysts' view of the farm outlook.

"We predict that prices received by farmers will decline by approximately 15 percent from the historic highs reached during the past few weeks by the end of 1973," says Michael Evans, president of Chase Economic Associates. "Farm prices will stabilize during the first half of 1974 and will then begin a slow upward movement."

It is possible that the Fed is already moving toward a slightly more relaxed stance, money-market specialists say. Last week the system, in an unexpected move, bought sizable quantities of Treasury bills, pushing yields sharply lower. When the Fed buys bills it puts money into the banking system, as the dealers deposit the Federal Reserve's checks in their bank accounts.

Farm Prices In U.S. to Show 10-12% Decline

PORTLAND, Maine, Sept. 24 (AP)—Agriculture Secretary Earl W. Butz said last night that the U.S. farm price index to be released next week will show a drop of 10 to 12 percent for the month ending Sept. 15.

"An 11 percent drop is rather serious, but this comes on the heels of an 18 percent increase the month before," he said.

Mr. Butz said U.S. agricultural policy has reached a crucial turning point in which a policy of cutbacks and curtailments is being dropped in favor of encouraging production.

"One of the best antidotes for high food prices in this country is production," he said. "We want our farmers to plow up the fence rows next summer."

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New Orders In U.S. Drop 1.6% in August

But Bookings Rise For Machine Tools

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—New orders for durable goods in August declined 1.6 percent from July, the Commerce Department reported today. The drop was the steepest since a 6.2 percent decline in July 1972.

The preliminary report showed August orders for durables at a seasonally-adjusted \$42.02 billion, down from \$42.7 billion in July when new orders had slipped 0.7 percent.

The decline in new orders last month was primarily due to fall-offs in bookings for machinery, industries, fabricated metals and transportation equipment. These declines were partially offset by a rise in primary metals bookings.

Shipments Up 4.2%
Shipments for durable goods products fell even more sharply, dropping 4.2 percent in August to a seasonally-adjusted \$38.08 billion. In July, shipments for durable goods had risen 3.9 percent to an adjusted \$40.18 billion.

The backlog of unfilled orders increased 5 percent to an adjusted \$102.51 billion at the end of August from \$99.56 billion at the end of July, when the backlog had risen 2 percent from the month before.

Meanwhile, the National Machine Tool Builders Association reported in New York over the weekend that new orders in that industry totaled \$185.8 million in August, up slightly from \$184.2 million in July and up 71 percent from the \$109-million of August 1972.

Orders received during the first eight months of this year totaled \$1.68 billion, more than double the \$808.5 million a year earlier.

August orders again outpaced shipments, and backlogs continued to grow, promising makers strong business for many months. Moreover, many companies said orders should continue strong, further strengthening backlogs.

The industry backlog at the end of August was \$1.71 billion, up from \$1.63 billion at the end of July. However, the builders association said the August increase was the second-smallest of the year, "reflecting the stabilization of orders and rise in shipments."

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Wall St. Buying Boom Pushes Dow Ahead by 9

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (Reuters)—The rush to buy stocks continued today, driving prices higher in heavy turnover for the fourth consecutive session on the New York Stock Exchange.

"What it all amounts to," said one analyst, "is that many investors have a good deal of idle cash around, the market has been going up and they don't want to take a chance on missing what may turn out to be a new bull market."

Analysts do not really seem to know what actually triggered the big gain in the market last week. But the best guess, they believe, is that investors simply became convinced that interest rates were close to a peak.

This hope was reinforced when some banks announced they would hold their prime interest rate unchanged at 10 percent this week.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 8.81 points to 336.71. It climbed 41.54 points last week. About 1,025 issues advanced while 490 declined.

Trading was active, with volume totaling 194.9 million shares, compared with 23.75 million on Friday.

Norton Simon, among the volume leaders, edged up 5/8 to 38 1/2. It announced agreement to sell McCall's magazine to Vay Pritzker of Chicago, and other members of the Pritzker family, for an undisclosed amount of cash and notes. Mr. Pritzker is chairman of Hyatt Corp., a California-based hotel chain, traded over-the-counter.

American Metal Climax climbed 1 7/8 to 41 following a comment from chairman Ian MacGregor that the company's third quarter "started out extremely strong" and earnings for the full year will reflect a high level of activity.

Royal Crown Cola rose 1 to 26. It said it will open three new franchise soft drink plants in Australia this week.

Standard Oil of California rose 1 3/8 to 69 1/8, but most other oil stocks were narrowly mixed. The White House said President Nixon has asked the Cost of Living Council to authorize an increase in the retail price of gasoline this week.

Du Pont, another firm spot, gained 4 3/4 to 177. It received

favorable comment in a published report over the weekend.

IBM slumped 1 1/2 to 251 1/2. The stock generally has been under heavy selling pressure since early last week, when it was hit with an unfavorable antitrust ruling in connection with a suit brought by Telex Corp. Telex's stock rose 3 8 to 6 3/4.

Ford Motor, the best performer in the automotive group, tacked on 1 7/8 to 58 7/8.

Prices advanced amply in moderate active trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index rose 0.86 to 103.61, while advances led declines 527 to 344.

Turnover was 3.39 million shares, compared with 3.42 million Friday.

The NASDAQ average of over-the-counter industrial shares closed up 0.85 at 105.35.

Funds Flow Out Of U.S.-Insured Savings Groups

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—The outflow of savings from federally-insured Savings & Loan (S & L) associations was \$1.21 billion in August, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board said today.

The August savings outflow was the third largest ever and was much larger than the \$281-million loss of July when the outflow was the first since January, 1970.

Savings are flowing from S & Ls primarily because customers are investing their funds in financial instruments paying higher interest, such as Treasury bills.

Also, S & Ls are facing competition from commercial banks as a result of the increase in interest rates for passbook and other accounts in early July.

The largest savings loss by federally-insured S & Ls in any month was \$1.5 billion in January, 1970.

Federal Home Loan Bank chairman Thomas R. Omar said that, based on a very early indication, the outflow would continue in September, but it might not be as bad as August was.

Diamond International has paid a dividend for 92 consecutive years. And this year we've increased it to the highest annual rate in the company's history.



\$2 per share.

Diamond International recently declared a quarterly dividend of 50¢—or \$2 per share indicated annual rate. This is the largest shareholder dividend in the company's 92-year history.

Our first 24-week sales set new records. So did our earnings—the highest ever. This on top of record years in 1971 and again in 1972.

Yes, we're excited about Diamond International. Can you blame us?

DIAMOND INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

235 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017. Packaging • Printing • Paper • Machinery Systems • Building Materials • Consumer Products

Canada: Calmar Plastics Ltd., Rexdale, Ont.; Diamond National of Canada Ltd., Bramford, Ont.; International Playing Card Co. Ltd., Windsor, Ont. • England: Hartmann Fibre Ltd., London • France: Omni-Pac S.A., Paris • Italy: Itai-Pac S.p.A., Milan • Sweden: Omni-Pac A.B., Stockholm • West Germany: Omni-Pac G.m.b.H., Hamburg; Diamond Automation G.m.b.H., Bremen.

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Mexico.
TEL: 25-59-90.
TELEFAX: 0666 793

(Continued on next page.)

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Stock Indexes			
	Stock	Prev.	High
	1972		
Austrian.....	121.7	120.1	144.5
Belgian.....	151.95	150.38	155.8
Dutch.....	118.8	118.14	136.21
Frankfurt.....	412.3	422.2	509.5
London 90.....	119.3	119.18	121.35
London 90 1/2.....	173.18	172.85	177.31
Paris.....	121.0	121.47	147.58
Stocks.....	86.4	85.9	112.5
Ordinary.....	470.09	472.37	587.27
Stocks (a).....	Closed	358.38	425.49
Stocks (b).....	Closed	430.43	497.77
Stocks.....	397.7	385.3	415.8
(a) New, (b) Old.			

מכר

papers place more advertising in the Herald Tribune than in any other European newspaper.

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The Nikko Securities Co. (Asia) Ltd.: Hong Kong Oceania Capital Corporation Limited: Sydney

PEANUTS



B.C.



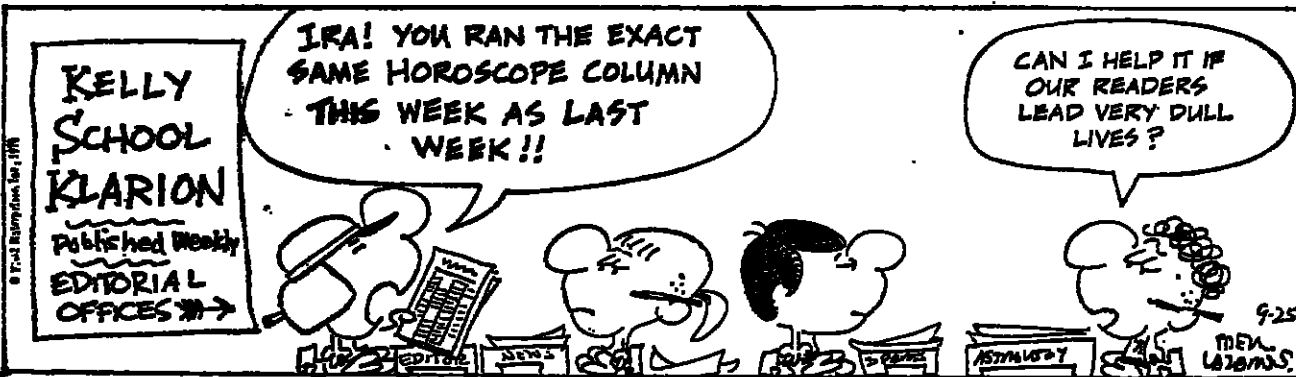
L.I.L. ABNER



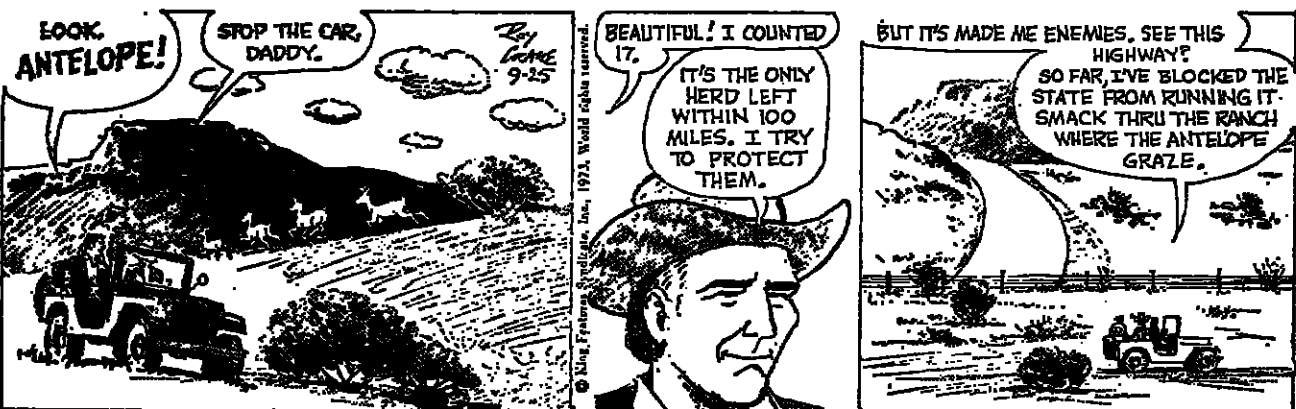
BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

When to cover honors with honors is a complex subject in itself. An extra dimension of complexity is introduced when the defenders have a choice of honors with which to cover.

This was a crucial factor in the diagrammed deal where one pair, not content with playing the North-South cards at the part-score level, climbed to three no-trump, as shown. North's opening bid was Precision, showing club length and 11 to 15 points. South gambled with a jump to three no-trump, hoping to be able to run the club suit.

The defense led three rounds of spades, and South won the third trick with the queen, discarding dummy's small diamond. There was now some temptation to make an avoidance play by entering dummy with a diamond lead and running the club jack. This would have succeeded as the cards lay, but South rejected the plan for good reason: If West had held the club queen, a diamond return from him would

have left the clubs blocked and useless.

The declarer's first move was to cash the ace and king of clubs, hoping to drop the queen and preserving various options. A third club lead, in the hope that West held the queen, was now possible, and would have settled the issue in favor of the defense. But there was no hurry for this play, and South led the heart ten from dummy.

East played low, and South took the double finesse successfully. It was then a simple matter to continue hearts, picking up the whole suit and making 10 tricks for a top score.

The result would have been the same if East had covered with the heart jack. South would have won with the queen, returned to dummy with a diamond and finessed again in hearts. The right defense was to cover with the king, not the jack. South would have won with the ace and had a difficult choice after re-entering dummy with a diamond: To play a club, risking disaster if East held the club queen, or to take another heart finesse, risking disaster if West held the heart jack.

NORTH (D)	
75	
104	
AK6	
KJ10843	
WEST	
A8	
762	
J9542	
72	
EAST	
KJ9632	
QJ75	
Q	
Q96	
SOUTH	
Q104	
AQ983	
1073	
A5	

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding: North East South West 2♣ 2♠ 3NT Pass Pass West led the spade ace.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

EDMAN	SIGOT	MAIZE
LEISER	LEHMAN	REMY
ISIDORE	ANITA	CHANCE
CHIN	MAN	CHANCE
SILVIA	KAT	
MOTILLO	ESSAY	USIE
APRIL	EGG	SPIN
CHINESE	CHECKERS	
ORIE	KRA	HINKE
RIE	SIMBIA	ARDEN
POITIER	LANDOCH	IA
ABET	AUGIE	EDOM
COLE	CRISIS	NIENE
TEAR	KISS	SEIS

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NOVEY
DEPIT
INKANP
CLAGEN

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: The girl could be correct—"RIGHT"

BOOKS

ECONOMICS AND THE PUBLIC PURPOSE
By John Kenneth Galbraith. 334 pp. Houghton Mifflin. \$10.

Reviewed by Leonard Silk

DESPITE all temptations to belong to other professions, John Kenneth Galbraith remains an economist, and in his new book, "Economics and the Public Purpose," he boldly sets out to move his profession—and the literate public—beyond Keynes.

The most serious deficiency of contemporary Keynesian, or "mainstream," economics, in his view, is that it has no useful handle for grasping the most critical problems that beset modern society—enormously costly preparations for war that distort the use of national resources and lead to bigger-happiness; extreme economic inequality, which leads to extreme social tensions; the uglification of the civic and natural environment, which leads to the debasement of man, woman and child.

By shunning the role of power in the economy, Mr. Galbraith holds "mainstream" economics, with its model of a self-adjusting price mechanism, has destroyed its tie to the real world and has provided elegant apologies or obfuscations for the not particularly invisible hand of the great corporations.

By exposing the reality of that power and the inadequate or poor social performance of even that half of the economy that is more or less competitive, Mr. Galbraith hopes to help his fellow economists and his other readers to emancipate themselves from the follies of current economic belief and contribute to the emancipation of the state from the dominance of what he calls "the planning system"—essentially, the large corporations and their political and bureaucratic allies and agents.

Mr. Galbraith has now gone beyond his earlier books to describe the whole modern capitalist economy, which he sees as split roughly in two between "the planning system" and what he calls "the market system"—a collection of imperfect competitors and partial monopolists that includes such producers as farmers, television repairmen, retailers, small manufacturers, medical practitioners, photographers and pornographers.

He regards the market system as the exploited and relatively feeble half of the economy—although it obviously includes some not particularly exploited people, such as millionaire doctors, real-estate operators, small manufacturers, entertainers, and indeed even some farmers and pornographers. Yet, although some members of the market system make out quite nicely, it is the planning system of the great corporations, he says, that dominates the state, unbalances social and economic development, exacerbates inequality, corrupts foreign policy and betrays the atmosphere.

So Mr. Galbraith would change the system radically, though gradually; he calls for a "new socialism"—one that would extend to the market system the organization, protection and power of the planning system. This, in fact, is where he believes the system has already been going, in such quasi-market areas

as agriculture, health services, housing and transportation.

Mr. Galbraith's new socialism would also include the establishment of guilds of small retailers, repairmen, domestics (no longer servants), auto-body shops and what not; the antitrust laws would be suspended so that these small businesses could organize themselves, mobilize their power and fix their price structures, just as the great corporations do.

He would provide a net to catch even the lowest members of society from crashing to the ground; everyone in his new socialist society would have the assurance of a decent annual income, set to provide a bit less than one could earn by working within the planning system. The tax system would be far more progressive than it now is—and this, he says, would make the economy far more stable.

Mr. Galbraith's new socialism obviously has much in common with Sen. George McGovern's 1972 campaign program, although the Galbraithian manifesto is more lucid, witty and persuasive—partly because it is unencumbered by confusing or alarming arithmetic. He recognizes that his own program still might not yet sell, even after Watergate, but he is convinced that in the end it will, because the underlying forces of economic history and of "the public conscience"—recognition by the public of its own best interests—will prevail.

So Mr. Galbraith has at last come out of the closet as a socialist. This is publicly useful; it will add clarity and realism to the debate—first among the economists, then among the general public. Mr. Galbraith's manifesto is a more lucid, witty and persuasive—partly because it is unencumbered by confusing or alarming arithmetic. He recognizes that his own program still might not yet sell, even after Watergate, but he is convinced that in the end it will, because the underlying forces of economic history and of "the public conscience"—recognition by the public of its own best interests—will prevail.

The issues of socialism, freedom, corporate power and the role of the market desperately need clarifying debate. Mr. Galbraith still feels, as he did more than two decades ago, when he wrote "American Capitalism," that it is a waste of time, energy and legal fees to try to break up corporate power through antitrust action. He now says that the real issue is not how to diffuse power, but who will control that concentrated power—the corporate barons or the public. The concentration of power—especially in the light of the Nixon presidency—does worry him, but he believes that the public conscience and a strengthened Congress, "the natural voice of the public purpose," will protect us.

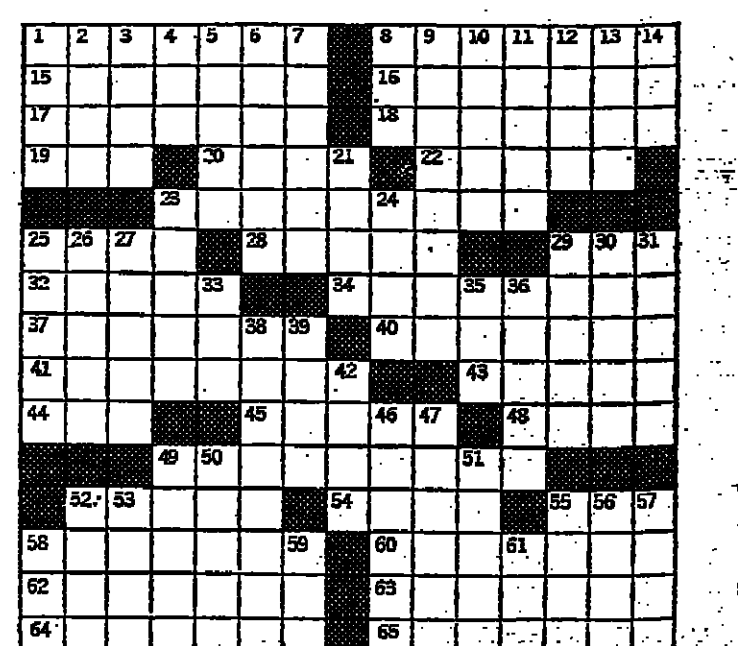
This reviewer still thinks it's a good idea to diffuse power, and that the market remains a useful instrument of diffusion. Mr. Galbraith's new socialism could turn out to be as bureaucratic and corrupt or corruptible as the world we inhabit, perhaps even more so. Nevertheless, we should be grateful to him for exposing some of our system's horrors and failures so brilliantly, reasonably, sometimes so hilariously, and for forcing us to try to come up with better solutions than his, if we don't like his.

Mr. Silk is a financial writer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will Wang

ACROSS		
1 Postures	55 Collar	25 Steep slope
8 Of the outer regions	56 Box-opener of note	26 Diminish gradually
15 Kind of store	60 Skirter's need	27 Like some promises
16 Magazine piece	62 Skilled one	29 One who prods
17 In a (gazed)	63 Ribs in Gothic vaulting	30 — the bud (about)
18 Wrongdoing	64 Pianos	31 River to the Rhine
19 Bull's word	65 Wins over	32 —
20 Electrical units	DOWN	33 Three — match
22 Comes close	1 Result of a scrape	35 Chinese pagodas
23 Lacking moral values	2 Dancing skirt	36 Take the stage
25 "One giant — for —"	3 Give it —	38 "Eight"
26 Blackmore girl	4 Depression agency. Abbr.	39 Unwanted TV pattern
29 Us, in Bonn	5 Church law	40 —
32 Grassland in S. A.	6 Delineated	41 — at a griat
34 Garden shrub	7 Appear	42 — "Here's — your eye"
37 Attaches	8 Spade or Levene	43 Strike
40 Asian river	9 May Day attendant	44 Moved gradually
41 Instructs again	10 In a fog	45 — cover, for short
43 Gertrude of rose fame	11 Kind wave	46 One opposed
44 Paul —	12 Cake decorator	47 1492 vessel
45 Roman day	13 Beverages	48 Imitator
46 Sea bird	14 Induced	49 Miss Myerson
48 Relative of Jack Frost, with "Old"	21 "Two for the	50 Dance step
52 Gray hue	23 Kind of cat or class	51 Reply. Abbr.
54 Pal	24 "What's — for me?"	52 Before: Prefix



Raiders End Dolphins' Streak at 18

FANS CATCH ON—Mets' catcher Jerry Grote leans on top of Cardinals' dugout but can't reach pop foul. Fans can. St. Louis coach George Kissell leans from Grote's spikes.

DRIVERS' STANDINGS	
<p>Points</p> <p>1. Jackie Stewart, Scotland 71</p> <p>2. Emerson Fittipaldi, Brazil 54</p> <p>3. Jean-Pierre Beltoise, France 50</p> <p>4. Ronnie Peterson, Sweden 48</p> <p>5. Peter Revson, U.S. 38</p> <p>6. Niki Lauda, West Germany 36</p> <p>7. Jackie Ickx, Belgium 32</p> <p>8. Carlos Reutemann, Argentina 12</p> <p>9. Sean-Steve Burtch, U.S. 9</p> <p>10. James Hunt, England 8</p> <p>11. Carlos Pace, Brazil 7</p> <p>12. Clay Regazzoni, Switzerland 6</p> <p>13. George Follmer, U.S. 5</p>	
<p>Wins</p> <p>1. Jackie Stewart, Scotland 10</p> <p>2. Emerson Fittipaldi, Brazil 5</p> <p>3. Jean-Pierre Beltoise, France 3</p> <p>4. Ronnie Peterson, Sweden 3</p> <p>5. Peter Revson, U.S. 2</p> <p>6. Niki Lauda, West Germany 2</p> <p>7. Jackie Ickx, Belgium 2</p> <p>8. Carlos Reutemann, Argentina 1</p> <p>9. Sean-Steve Burtch, U.S. 1</p> <p>10. James Hunt, England 1</p> <p>11. Carlos Pace, Brazil 1</p> <p>12. Clay Regazzoni, Switzerland 1</p> <p>13. George Follmer, U.S. 1</p>	
<p>Fast Laps</p> <p>1. Jackie Stewart, Scotland 10</p> <p>2. Emerson Fittipaldi, Brazil 5</p> <p>3. Jean-Pierre Beltoise, France 3</p> <p>4. Ronnie Peterson, Sweden 3</p> <p>5. Peter Revson, U.S. 2</p> <p>6. Niki Lauda, West Germany 2</p> <p>7. Jackie Ickx, Belgium 2</p> <p>8. Carlos Reutemann, Argentina 1</p> <p>9. Sean-Steve Burtch, U.S. 1</p> <p>10. James Hunt, England 1</p> <p>11. Carlos Pace, Brazil 1</p> <p>12. Clay Regazzoni, Switzerland 1</p> <p>13. George Follmer, U.S. 1</p>	
<p>Top 10 Finishes</p> <p>1. Jackie Stewart, Scotland 10</p> <p>2. Emerson Fittipaldi, Brazil 5</p> <p>3. Jean-Pierre Beltoise, France 3</p> <p>4. Ronnie Peterson, Sweden 3</p> <p>5. Peter Revson, U.S. 2</p> <p>6. Niki Lauda, West Germany 2</p> <p>7. Jackie Ickx, Belgium 2</p> <p>8. Carlos Reutemann, Argentina 1</p> <p>9. Sean-Steve Burtch, U.S. 1</p> <p>10. James Hunt, England 1</p> <p>11. Carlos Pace, Brazil 1</p> <p>12. Clay Regazzoni, Switzerland 1</p> <p>13. George Follmer, U.S. 1</p>	
<p>Top 5 Finishes</p> <p>1. Jackie Stewart, Scotland 10</p> <p>2. Emerson Fittipaldi, Brazil 5</p> <p>3. Jean-Pierre Beltoise, France 3</p> <p>4. Ronnie Peterson, Sweden 3</p> <p>5. Peter Revson, U.S. 2</p> <p>6. Niki Lauda, West Germany 2</p> <p>7. Jackie Ickx, Belgium 2</p> <p>8. Carlos Reutemann, Argentina 1</p> <p>9. Sean-Steve Burtch, U.S. 1</p> <p>10. James Hunt, England 1</p> <p>11. Carlos Pace, Brazil 1</p> <p>12. Clay Regazzoni, Switzerland 1</p> <p>13. George Follmer, U.S. 1</p>	
<p>Top 10 Drivers</p> <p>1. Jackie Stewart, Scotland 10</p> <p>2. Emerson Fittipaldi, Brazil 5</p> <p>3. Jean-Pierre Beltoise, France 3</p> <p>4. Ronnie Peterson, Sweden 3</p> <p>5. Peter Revson, U.S. 2</p> <p>6. Niki Lauda, West Germany 2</p> <p>7. Jackie Ickx, Belgium 2</p> <p>8. Carlos Reutemann, Argentina 1</p> <p>9. Sean-Steve Burtch, U.S. 1</p> <p>10. James Hunt, England 1</p> <p>11. Carlos Pace, Brazil 1</p> <p>12. Clay Regazzoni, Switzerland 1</p> <p>13. George Follmer, U.S. 1</p>	
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<p>Top 10 Teams</p> <p>1. Jackie Stewart, Scotland 10</p> <p>2. Emerson Fittipaldi, Brazil 5</p> <p>3. Jean-Pierre Beltoise, France 3</p> <p>4. Ronnie Peterson, Sweden 3</p> <p>5. Peter Revson, U.S. 2</p> <p>6. Niki Lauda, West Germany 2</p> <p>7. Jackie Ickx, Belgium 2</p> <p>8. Carlos Reutemann, Argentina 1</p> <p>9. Sean-Steve Burtch, U.S. 1</p> <p>10. James Hunt, England 1</p> <p>11. Carlos Pace, Brazil 1</p> <p>12. Clay Regazzoni, Switzerland 1</p> <p>13. George Follmer, U.S. 1</p>	
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TENNIS—At Los Angeles, American Jim Connors beat Tom Okker of the Netherlands, 7-5, 7-6, to win the men's singles championship in the Pacific Southwest Open. Connors, 21-year-old left-hander, clinched the match with a brilliant two-handed backhand placement shot to win the second-set tiebreaker, 11-8.

Major Lea

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Raiding (Based on all-Allians)

	G	A	B	R	F	P
Rose, Cin.	136	65	128	236	143	
Cedeno, Hon.	124	596	63	180	213	
Stearns, Cin.	124	596	63	180	213	
Perez, Cin.	145	554	171	171	312	
Maddox, S.P.	138	550	174	174	312	
Simmons, St. L.	138	550	174	174	312	
Stearns, Cin.	138	550	174	174	312	
Stargell, Pitts.	138	550	174	174	312	
Mathews, S.P.	145	718	168	201		
Stearns, Cin.	145	718	168	201		
RUNS—Bonds, S.P.	145	718	168	201		
113: Rose, Cin.	113	399	113	113		
Brook, St. L.	113	399	113	113		
RUNS BATTED IN—Stargell, Pitts.	113	399	113	113		
118: Bunch, Cin.	107	10	May, Hon.			
102: Singleton, Mont.	107	10	May, Hon.			

DRIVERS' STANDINGS

Futaba

1. Jackie Stewart, Scotland	71
2. Emerson Fittipaldi, Brazil	54
3. Jeanie Carter, France	54
4. Ronnie Peterson, Sweden	43
5. Peter Revson, U.S.	38
6. Denis Hulme, New Zealand	38
7. Jackie Lewis, Belgium	13
8. Carlos Reutemann, Argentina	12
9. Jeanie Carter, France	12
10. James Hunt, England	10
11. Carlos Pace, Brazil	7
12. George Follmer, U.S.	7

HITS—Rose, Cin.

265: Brock, St. L.	265
260: Simmons, St. L.	260
1. 185: Millan, N.Y.	185

DOUBLES—National Phil.

N.Y. 35; Simmons, St. L. 35; Rose, Cin. 34; Morgan, Cin. 33; T. Perez, Cin. 33.

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